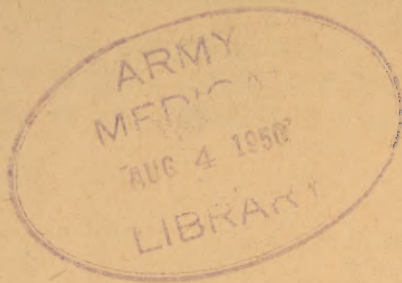


(DOCUMENT SECTION)



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

B U L L E T I N

No. 159

For Period

1 - 15 July

1950

SECTION

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SECTION I

GENERAL

Correction in Publication "Public Health and Welfare in Japan - Annual Summary 1949"

The third column on Page 1, Table 69, Volume II (Part one), Public Health and Welfare in Japan - Annual Summary - 1949, which reads Typhus Fever (1) should read Typhoid Fever (1), similarly change third column page 2, Table 69.

SECTION II

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Quarantine Processing of Koreans Entering Japan without Permission

A joint plan for handling illegal entrants has been drafted by the Japanese. Under this plan National Rural Police apprehending Koreans who attempt to enter Japan without proper clearance will notify the nearest health center before transporting such persons on public conveyances or otherwise permitting their contact with the Japanese public. The health center will inspect these persons for acute communicable diseases will perform necessary inoculations and will dust them with DDT. This work is to be done entirely at national expense, and the prefectural or city health departments will be notified by the Ministry of Welfare regarding reimbursement. Smallpox and typhoid-paratyphoid vaccine from health center supplies will be used, while the typhus and, if it should later be required, cholera vaccine will be furnished by the national government. Smallpox and typhoid-paratyphoid immunizations are required of all persons entering Japan, while smallpox and typhus inoculations are required under repatriation regulations of persons going to or coming from certain Asiatic areas.

Persons apprehended by the Sea Patrol of the Maritime Safety Board had previously been processed entirely by quarantine stations at ports of entry. Quarantine stations will continue to perform this service at ports of entry. However, persons apprehended at sea will now be landed at the nearest port and turned over to the National Rural Police. Medical processing will then be performed by personnel from the nearest health center as outlined above for those initially taken into custody by the police. The Ministry of Welfare will notify prefectural health departments regarding the ports at which illegal entrants may be landed.

Inoculations of typhoid-paratyphoid are to be initiated at the time of inspection, and completed on schedule.

Institute of Public Health

The following is the schedule of courses at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo during the remainder of the current Japanese fiscal year:

Medical Health Officers

2 October - 20 December, 1950
8 January - 28 March, 1951

Sanitarians

2 October - 20 December, 1950
8 January - 28 March, 1951

Sanitary Engineers

8 January - 28 March, 1951

Public Health Nurses

5 August - 25 November, 1950
2 December - 29 March, 1951

Public Health Veterinarians

4 September - 28 October, 1950
4 December - 27 January, 1951

Public Health Nutritionists

4 September - 28 October, 1950
4 December - 27 January, 1951

Public Health Statisticians

4 September - 28 October, 1950
8 January - 3 March, 1951

Public Health Pharmacists

30 October - 23 December, 1950

Laboratory Workers in Clinical Microscopy and Pathology

4 September - 28 October, 1951

The normal quota of students is one per prefecture. In certain courses which usually are not overcrowded, e.g., those for medical officers, sanitary engineers, veterinarians and nutritionists, more than one student may be sent if well qualified candidates are available.

The numbers of students who have attended various courses at the Institute of Public Health since its reorganization in April 1947 are shown in the following table:

Training Courses at the Institute of Public Health Tokyo, Japan

Course for	Duration	Courses completed since April 1947	
		Number	Graduates
Medical Health Officers	9 months	1	8
Medical Health Officers	3 months	12	477
Sanitarians	3 months	12	561
Sanitary Engineers	3 months	6	145
Public Health Nurses	4 months	9	495
Veterinarians	2 months	10	427
Nutritionists	2 months	8	311
Pharmacists (General)	2 months	5	215
Pharmacists (Laboratory)	2 months	3	82
Laboratory Technicians	2 months	2	54
Total		68	2,775

SECTION III

NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Nursing Reference Texts

On 12 June, Kan Hatsu No. 78 was sent to the chiefs of the prefectural health departments listing the nursing reference books which have been approved by the Nursing Section, Ministry of Welfare and the Education Committee of the Japanese Midwives, Clinical Nurses and Public Health Nurses Association (Inclosure No. 1). This list has been prepared for the purpose of aiding Japanese nurses in the selection of nursing texts since numerous books on nursing subjects are being published

by individuals and companies who are not primarily concerned with the authenticity of their publications.

Hospital Inspection Committees

At a recent Ministry of Welfare conference for chiefs of prefectural health departments the Ministry of Welfare made the suggestion that the chief nurse of the prefectural nursing sections should be made a member of the prefectural hospital inspection committees responsible for the grading of hospitals. The nurse can be an official member only if the health department has a nursing section but she can be an unofficial member in instances where nursing activities are controlled through a nursing division of a health department section. Participation by the prefectural nurse on the hospital inspection committee should be of benefit in evaluating the institution from the standpoint of the efficacy of nursing service.

Public Health Nurse, Midwife and Nurse Council

Some changes have been made in the organization of the Public Health Nurse, Midwife and Nurse Council and Regional Examination Committee. The Council has been divided into two panels as explained in Cabinet Order No. 129 (Inclosure No. 2). These changes give the Council the authority of decision in matters pertaining to nursing schools under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education as well as under the Ministry of Welfare. These orders place the responsibility for preparation of national examinations for nurses, public health nurses and midwives upon the Council instead of upon the regional committees as initially outlined in Public Health Nurse, Midwife and Nurse Law No. 203 (July 1948).

1950 Nursing Budget

The Nursing Section, Ministry of Welfare, has announced that the following monies will be available for refresher courses in the current fiscal year.

For Regional Courses for Clinical Nurses

110,000 yen for each region
60,000 yen to be supplied by the Ministry of Welfare
50,000 yen to be supplied by the Japanese Midwives, Clinical Nurses and Public Health Nurses Association

For Prefectural Courses

For Clinical Nurses	9500 yen
For Public Health Nurses	7300 yen
For Midwives	7300 yen

The appropriations for prefectural courses will vary somewhat; the amount quoted above is the average appropriation.

SECTION IV

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Encephalomyelitis - Initial Confirmed Case

The first confirmed case of Equine Encephalomyelitis for the year 1950 occurred in Fuchu Village, Fuwa District, Gifu Prefecture. The case was reported on 6 July 1950 and confirmed on 12 July 1950. Gifu and neighboring prefectural officials have been instructed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to re-vaccinate all horses (booster shot) under 4 years of age. Throughout Japan, during April, May and June, the dual vaccinations of over 250,000 horses (under 4 years old) have been accomplished.

Mortality Reports After Rabies Vaccination

Due to the hearsay reporting of several Japanese newspapers, especially in Tokyo and Gumma Prefecture, a number of articles have appeared which cast suspicion

upon the reliability of rabies vaccine. All lots of rabies vaccine are rigidly tested in the National Assay Laboratory and are safe at the time of release for distribution. The subsequent care is the responsibility of prefectural and health center officials. However, in an effort to counter-act any future adverse publicity, the Ministry of Welfare is instructing prefectural officials to investigate thoroughly all deaths of dogs within a period of 15 days following vaccination against rabies. Previous investigations have indicated that rabies vaccine is not at fault, although the care of the vaccine in the field is questionable in many instances.

Lumbar Paralysis of Sheep and Goats

In an attempt to gather more comprehensive data concerning the incidence of lumbar paralysis of sheep and goats, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is initiating a fact finding program in which at least one prefecture in each region will be investigated in detail. In addition, lumbar paralysis has been added to the list of reportable diseases, which will require the cooperation of all private practitioners and Mutual Aid Insurance Clinic veterinarians.

Rinderpest-Single Vaccination Method

The recently imported strain of laponized rinderpest virus, identical to the strain used in the recent Formosa, outbreak has been injected into rabbits at the Kodaira Branch of the National Animal Hygiene Experimental Laboratories. If successful, it is planned to experiment again on the possibility of using the "vaccine alone" method on Japanese cattle at the Kyushu Branch Laboratory. Up to the present time, experiments have indicated that Japanese cattle are more highly susceptible to Rinderpest than any other oriental livestock and therefore the use of serum in conjunction with vaccine has been indicated.

Food Sanitation Permits (Controlling Authority)

All food establishments, except those listed in Cabinet Order No. 52, 1 April 50 (below) are under the full authority of the Health Center Director including issuing and cancellation of sanitary permits, and, suspension of whole or part of a business operation. In the case of the fourteen types of food establishments listed in Cabinet Order 52, the authority of the Health Center Director is limited to the degree and length of suspension, while the power of issuing and cancellation of permission is retained by the Prefectural Governor in areas served by local health centers and by the mayors of special cities (over 150,000 population) maintaining a class A city health center.

List. (Cabinet Order 52)

1. Hotel business with eating and drinking business.
2. Confectionary and baking business.
3. Udon (Vermicelli) processing businesses.
4. Milk plant business or special milk plant business.
5. Dairy or similar goods producing business.
6. Manufacturing business of similar goods to milk.
7. Manufacturing business of ham, sausage, bacon and similar goods.
8. Whole sale market business of fish and shell.
9. Manufacturing business of kneaded fish.
10. Fish Freezing business.
11. Manufacturing business of soft drinks or preservative drinks.
12. Collecting and producing business of ice and snow.
13. Tsukudani (small fish) processing business.
14. Manufacturing business of canned foods or bottled food except those described in the preceding items.

Weekly Rabies Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, submitted the following report on rabies cases occurring during the period 25 June - 8 July 1950.

Prefecture

No. of Cases
(25 June - 1 July) (1 - 8 July)

Tokyo	0	3
Kanagawa	8	6
Chiba	4	0
Saitama	2	5
Ibaragi	0	2
Gumma	1	0
Tochigi	5	2
Shizuoka	0	1
Osaka	0	1
TOTAL	20	20

Japanese statistics for period of 1 January - 8 July 1950 disclose a total of 557 cases of rabies in dogs, 1,162 humans have reported being bitten by dogs with 30 deaths. A case of rabies has been reported from Osaka. This is the first time, in over fifteen months, that any cases have been diagnosed outside of the eight prefectures in the Kanto district.

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following outbreaks of animal diseases for the period 1 - 14 July 1950.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Diseases</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u> 1 - 7 July	<u>No. of Cases</u> 8 - 14 July
Aomori	Swine erysipelas	18	
Chiba	" "	1	
Fukuoka	Swine cholera	30	
Ibaragi	Swine erysipelas	4	
Kumamoto	Swine cholera	3	24
Gifu	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 (Suspect)	
Miyazaki	Swine erysipelas	2	
Nagano	" "	44	3
Niigata	Equine encephalomyelitis	2 (Suspect)	
Tokyo	Swine erysipelas	7	
Iwate	Swine plague		3
Oita	Swine erysipelas		10
Toyama	Equine encephalomyelitis		1 (Suspect)
Yamagata	" "		1 "

Cumulative Total - 1 January 1950 to date of report

Anthrax	10
Blackleg	3
Susp. Equine encephalomyelitis	21 (1 confirmed)
Swine cholera	485
Swine erysipelas	309
Swine plague	58

SECTION V

SUPPLY

Commercial Production of Streptomycin in Japan

The Drug Manufacturing Section, Ministry of Welfare, reported the initial production of streptomycin in Japan passed assay at the National Institute of Health during June, when 1,000 vials, one gram each, were found to be suitable for human consumption. The product, manufactured by the Meiji Seika K. K., Tokyo, will be purchased by the Ministry of Welfare, which agency is responsible for allocation of both imported and indigenous streptomycin in Japan

Production of Pyrethrum Emulsion (30x)

The 13 licensed manufacturers of pyrethrum emulsion (30x) produced 216,750 gallons of the insecticide during April-May-June. This quantity represents 6,502,500 gallons of the finished insecticide. Production schedules call for 413,750 gallons of pyrethrum (30x) or 12,412,500 gallons of finished insecticide to be produced and distributed by 1 August.

Vaccines for the Ryukyus

An air shipment of 85 cases of Japanese manufactured vaccines was made 7 July 1950 to the Military Governor, Ryukyu Islands, and consisted of the following:

100,000 cc hog cholera vaccine
50,000 cc swine erysipelas vaccine
20,000 cc tetanus vaccine

These biologic products are for use in the control of human and animal diseases in the Ryukyus.

General Meetings of Japanese Pharmaceutical Association

Coincident with Drug and Health Week (see previous edition of this Bulletin), the third annual general meeting of the Japanese Pharmaceutical Association were held in Tokyo 9 through 12 July. The purpose of these meetings is to offer the general membership opportunity to gather for informal discussions, and to attend symposiums at which papers are presented by authorities in the various fields of pharmaceutical activities. In addition, the various committees of the Association conduct open meetings to discuss their fields of activities before interested members.

The president of the Japanese Pharmaceutical Association, Dr. T. Kariyone of Kyoto, was unable to attend the meetings this year because of his departure 7 July for the United States on a SCAP-sponsored tour of inspection, in which he will study and inspect matters relating to professional pharmacy in the United States.

Biologic Assay

During the period 16 - 30 June the following biologics have been assayed and found to meet minimum standards:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
BCG Vaccine (dried)	Kekkaku Yobokai	118-A	56,400 doses
		118-B	59,400
		118-C	49,700
		118-D	54,100
		118-E	43,600
		134-B	57,200
		134-C	58,000
		135-A	55,500
		136-D	45,400
		140-C	59,700
		140-D	51,600
		142-E	56,900
		162-A	49,500
		162-B	60,500
		162-D	61,200
		162-E	53,100
		163-F	40,900
		165-A	36,900
		165-B	39,800
		165-D	40,700
		169-B	57,900
		169-D	57,100
		169-E	40,600
		171-E	44,800

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
BCG Vaccine (dried)	Kekkaku Yobokai	173-A	55,100 doses
		173-B	48,500
		173-D	59,600
		174-A	52,600
		174-B	49,100
		174-D	59,600
		174-E	41,200
		175-A	50,200
		175-B	51,400
		175-C	53,400
		175-D	55,300
		175-E	51,000
		179-B	61,200
		179-C	49,600
		180-A	48,400
		181-B	49,500
		182-A	47,700
		182-C	57,800
		182-E	51,700
		183-A	32,100
		183-C	49,700
		183-D	39,700
		184-A	40,100
		186-C	53,400
		186-D	62,300
		187-A	38,100
		187-B	44,600
		187-D	35,000
		187-E	21,000
		188-A	38,900
		188-B	49,900
		188-C	54,600
		188-D	56,400
		188-E	41,400
		189-B	43,800
BCG Vaccine (diluent)	Kekkaku Yobokai	125	112,900 doses
		148	113,300
		168	103,300
		172	96,100
		190	70,800
		192	113,800
		195	88,800
		196	92,100
		197	95,900
		198	130,000
Cholera	Chiba Kessei	20	32,850 cc
		35	16,950
		36	18,550
Diphtheria Antitoxin	Sankyo	C-1	18,500
		43	9,186 cc
	Takeda Yakuhin	44	18,280
		49	9,039
		50	9,609
		51	9,153
Diphtheria Toxoid	Chiba Kessei	45	18,080 cc
		49	16,280
		50	18,120
		52	17,960
		53	16,420
		55	18,040
		59	18,500
		60	18,240
		61	18,480
		65	19,160

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Diphtheria Toxoid	Chiba Kessei	66	16,640 cc
		68	17,440
		74	18,600
		78	18,820
		79	15,920
		81	16,500
		82	17,920
		83	16,960
		85	17,200
		87	17,660
	Hokkaido Seiyaku	94	17,580
		131	15,620
		134	19,760
		138	18,600
		148	14,560
		151	16,140
	Kagaku & Kessei	163	15,520
		16	15,540
		71	18,820
	Kekkaku Yobokai	89	13,360
		90	15,320
	Toshiba Seibutsu	91	14,940
		101	15,680
		50	17,360
		53	18,720
		55	17,780
Tetanus Antitoxin	Yashima Kagaku	57	19,560
		68	19,040
		69	19,080
	Chiba Kessei	44	16,760
		48	15,780
Tuberculin O.T.	Kagaku & Kessei	12	19,560
		14	29,680
	Kekkaku Yobokai	146	26,685 cc
		149	26,770
		151	27,040
		158	24,560
		161	26,040
		162	24,115
		163	23,860
		165	22,205
		166	21,825
		167	25,165
		168	26,365
		169	24,420
		27	18,915
	Kitasato Kenkyujo	170	19,500 cc
		173	17,800
		184	17,800
		191	16,750
Typhoid and paratyphoid vaccine	Aichi Kessei	216	36,250
		218	35,750
		233	34,550
		237	35,050
		247	35,300
	Chiba Kessei	248	35,250
		282	36,450
		301	34,650
		306	35,300
		309	37,000
	Fujisawa Yakuhin	94	35,100
		117	34,700
		119	34,700
		120	36,050
		122	36,650

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Typhoid and para- typhoid vaccine	Kagaku & Kessei	247	39,150 cc
		275	34,600
		287	37,750
		296	37,900
		352	39,050
	Kitasato Kenkyujo	773	38,650
		779	36,750
		790	38,800
		800	39,150
		832	39,300
		842	39,350
		851	39,150
		853	39,350
		858	39,250
		864	39,100
		875	37,300
		880	39,650
		885	38,950
		892	39,100
		915	38,950
		918	39,250
		935	39,450
		938	39,750
		939	39,150
		960	39,400
		969	39,100
		986	39,350
		1022	39,050
		1029	39,650
		1084	39,650
	Mitsumaru Seiyaku	2	37,250
		25	35,550
		43	35,550
	Sankyo Co	2	38,400
		22	38,900
	Takeda Yakuhin	187	14,400
		236	14,250
		291	17,250
		299	16,350
		308	17,900
		309	17,300
		318	17,900
		366	15,650
		376	17,450
		318	15,700
		439	16,700
		453	16,550
		456	16,500
		459	17,350
		460	17,350
		466	17,000
		476	18,300
		482	17,200
		485	16,600
		488	15,800
		491	17,900
		514	16,300
		516	17,400
		517	17,150
		518	16,600
		520	17,550
		521	17,100
		526	16,800
		529	17,100
		530	17,800

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Typhoid and para-	Takeda Yakuhin	533	16,700
typhoid vaccine		535	17,800
		542	16,550
		543	16,500

SECTION VI

NARCOTIC CONTROL

Narcotic Control Activities Report - May

The May report on narcotic control activities from the Ministry of Welfare contained the following information:

Arrests	- Registered persons	38
	Unregistered persons	298
	(including 39 Koreans and 35 foreign nationals)	
Convictions	- Registered persons	21
	(including 1 foreign national)	
	Unregistered persons	124
	(including 9 Koreans and six foreign nationals)	
Theft of Narcotics (including six hospitals)		22
Losses by fire		1

Penalties for registrants varied from ¥ 5,000 fine to twelve months penal servitude. Eleven out of thirteen sentences of penal servitude were suspended. Six sentences were appealed, three by defendants and three by procurators. Penalties for non-registrants tried in Japanese courts varied from ¥ 3,000 fine to five years penal servitude. Twenty-eight out of ninety-seven sentences of penal servitude were suspended. Twenty-nine sentences were appealed by defendants and nine by procurators. One defendant was found not guilty. Ten Japanese who were tried in Military Courts received sentences of one to six years confinement at hard labor while one Japanese was found not guilty.

Three Koreans were sentenced to from three to five years penal servitude with one being deported at the expiration of his sentence.

Penal servitude for six foreign nationals (Chinese) varied from one to two years penal servitude with one being sentenced to deportation, sentence of which was suspended and one being judged not guilty.

Fifty-seven registrants were admonished and five received administrative disposition. Fourteen non-registrants were released because of insufficient evidence.

There were no violations of the Marihuana Law.

The report also summarized the activities of narcotic agents as follows:

Inspection of registrants	1,400
Investigations originated	377
Investigations concluded	382
Investigations not concluded	313

Enforcement

Two Iranians were arrested in Tokyo and 233 grams of opium, believed to be Iranian stick opium cut into small pellets, were seized. Two seizures of heroin, a total of 1,478.5 grams, were made in Yokohama and three Koreans were arrested. The heroin is alleged to have been smuggled into Japan by Korean illegal entrants.

WELFARE

Child Welfare Amended Law and Orders

Attached hereto as Inclosures No. 3 and No. 4 are Law No. 213 of 30 May 1950 which amends the Child Welfare Law, and Cabinet Order No. 170, promulgated 30 May 1950. The amendments were primarily for the purpose of readjusting the Law to conform to the Local Equalization Law.

SECTION VIII

SOCIAL SECURITY

Indigenous Employees of the Occupation Forces

In accordance with Law No. 46, effective 1 April 1950, a reorganization of the Special Procurement Board has taken place. It has been renamed the Special Procurement Agency and continues as a part of the Prime Minister's Office. It is authorized to establish Special Procurement Bureaus in regions convenient to the concentration of Occupation Forces. The Agency functions through these Bureaus except for employment matters concerning Occupation Force workers. This responsibility is handled by the Agency's Prefecture Liaison Section which is established in each Prefectural Government office. The Chief of the Liaison Section is a member of the assembly of representatives of the Health Insurance Society of Occupation Force Workers. He is also the local representative of the Society for conducting matters concerning the insured and the activities of the society. For welfare pension information the insured would contact the prefectural insurance section.

Health Insurance Medical Care Facilities

Since the Health Insurance (government-managed) medical care facilities have been steadily increasing, it has been found necessary that a standard procedure of basic administration be established. With this in mind, a conference of Health Insurance medical care facilities administrators was held in Tokyo by the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, at which time proposed procedures were presented and discussed. As a result of this conference, a set of basic procedures have been compiled by concerned Bureaus of the Ministry and have now been distributed by Hohatsu No. 41 dated 15 July 1950, subject "Establishment of Regulations to Management of Health Insurance Hospitals and Clinics." This notification, with the regulations, was prepared by the Insurance Bureau and sent through the Governor of each prefecture to be disseminated by the insurance section to all facilities concerned.

Seamen's Insurance Program Tenth Anniversary

The Seamen's Insurance Law, promulgated 6 April 1939, became operative on 1 June 1940. The tenth anniversary of this program is being celebrated now throughout Japan by the various seamen's organizations.

The Seamen's Insurance Law extends coverage to seamen, including masters, serving aboard fishing vessels of 30 tons or more and other vessels of 5 tons or more. The program provides an integrated social insurance system, administered by the government (the Ministry of Welfare through the prefectural insurance offices) and financed by a single tax. It brings under one law the several benefits provided land workers under the Health Insurance Law, Welfare Pension Insurance Law, Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance Law, and Unemployment Insurance Law.

Legislation for the protection of disabled seamen was first enacted in Japan in 1899. The liability of shipowners was established by three laws, with respect to sick and injured seamen, for Japanese sea-going ships other than those owned by the government or public authorities.

When the Health Insurance Law became effective in 1927 for industrial workers and miners, the movement for social insurance for seamen gained strength and resulted in the enactment of the Seamen's Insurance Law in 1939. The 1939 Seamen's

Insurance Law went beyond the Health Insurance Law by providing not only cash sickness benefits and medical care ("short-term benefits"), but also such "long-term" benefits as old age pension, retirement allowances, invalidity pensions and allowances and funeral benefits. Long-term benefits were not available to land workers until the Welfare Pension Insurance program came into being in 1942.

The 1939 Seamen's Insurance Law has been amended several times and a number of benefits have been added to those provided in the original law. Hospitals and rest homes have been established. Medical care has been provided for members of the seaman's family as well as for himself; pensions and allowances have been provided for the surviving members of the family upon the seaman's death; and unemployment insurance benefits, comparable to those provided under the Unemployment Insurance Law for landworkers, have been added.

Amendments have incorporated in the administrative structure a functioning system of appeals and fair hearings. A Social Insurance Referee is employed on a full-time basis in each prefecture and any seaman dissatisfied with a determination made by officials who administer the program may obtain a review of his claim by the Referee. In the event the seaman is dissatisfied with the decision of the Referee, he may appeal to the central Social Insurance Appeals Committee for a second review of his claim.

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

6 Incls.

1. Kan Hatsu No. 78
2. Cabinet Order No. 129
3. Law 213 of 30 May 1950
4. Cabinet Order No. 170
5. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week Ended 24 June 1950
6. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week Ended 1 July 1950

List of Recommended Nursing Reference Books

12 June 1950

<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Name of Book</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Attached to:</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Postage</u>
Gakujyutsu-Shoin	Nursing Lectures Psychiatry & Mental Hygiene	Shiro Takagi Tsunero Imura	Director, Konodai Hosp. Nat. Tokyo First Hosp.	¥ 140	¥ 30
"	Otorhinolaryngology & Ophthalmology	Hideo Hata Toshiaki Hasegawa	St. Lukes International Hospital	¥ 330	¥ 45
"	Dermatology & Urology Dentistry Operating Room Technique	Minoru Hiraga Keizo Hasegawa Kimi Yumoto	St. Lukes Int. Hospital	¥ 140	¥ 30
"	General Basic Nursing	Beiko Shirai	Nat. Okayama Hospital attached Higher Nursing school	¥ 140	¥ 30
Medical Friend Co.	Nursing Procedure Manual Revised Edition	Edited by Tokyo Demonstration School of Nursing		¥ 200	¥ 40
"	Illustrated Handbook of Simple Nursing	Wava McCullough	Instructor, Red Cross Home Nursing Santa Monica, Calif.	Paper Cover ¥ 20 ¥ 180 Cloth Cover ¥ 40 ¥ 230	
"	Home Care of Tuberculosis - Hints for the Patient	Deming		¥ 20	¥ 5.
"	Home Care of Tuberculosis - A Guide for the Patient			¥ 60	¥ 5
"	Safer Ways in Nursing To Protect against Tubercu- losis	U. S. Joint T. B. Nursing Advisory Service		¥ 75	¥ 25

<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Name of Book</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Attached to:</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Postage</u>
Medical Friend Co.	Child Care & Development	New York State Nursing Education Bureau		¥ 25	¥ 6
"	Public Health Nursing	Gardner		¥ 250	¥ 40
"	Guide to Nurses in Health Center	J. Josephine Kaser Virginia Ohlson	Nursing Affairs, GHQ	¥ 230	¥ 40
Far Eastern Literary Agency	Public Health Nurse Manual	U.S. Public Health Nurses Association		¥ 350	¥ 50
"	T.B. Hand Book for Public Health Nurses	Violet Hodgson	Supervisor, Former New York State Health Bureau TB Pt. Home Nursing	¥ 30	¥ 10
Medical Friend	Child T. B. Conference	Translated by Naotatsu Yamada	Tokyo University Medical Department	¥ 45	¥ 5
"	Infant Care	Translated by Fumio Saito	Maternal & Child Aiku-Kai Hospital	¥ 140	¥ 20
Maternal & Child Aiku-Kai	Child Health Guide	Children Bureau Welfare Ministry		¥ 140	¥ 12
Far Eastern Literary Agency	Child Care	Seki Hora	Nursing Section Med. Affairs Bureau Welfare Ministry	¥ 280	¥ 40
Gakujyutsu Shoin	New Maternal & Child Hygiene	Maternal & Child Hygiene Section Welfare Ministry		¥ 200	¥ 35
Maternal & Child Aiku-Kai	Health Guide for the Expectant Mother	Maternal & Child Aiku-Kai		¥ 170	¥ 12
Medical Friend Co.	Prenatal Care	Shuhei Yasui	Tokyo Communication Hosp. OB & Gyn Dept.	¥ 70	¥ 5

<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Name of Book</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Attached to:</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Postage</u>
Gakujyutsu Shoin	New Midwives Note	Mitsuo Segi	(Former Welfare Min. M & Child Hygiene S. Director Kinoshita H. Yokohama Med. Univ. OB & Gyn Dept.	¥ 150	¥ 20
"	New Midwifery Manual	Enid Mathison	Former GHQ, Nursing S. Affairs Division	¥ 50	¥ 10
"	Mothers Class	Enid Mathison	"	¥ 50	¥ 10
"	Nursing Lecture Nutrition & Diet Therapy	Minoru Hara	Keio Gijyuku Univ. Med. Dept.	¥ 140	¥ 30
		Atsuko Matsumoto	Keio Hospital Nutrition Dept.		
First Publishing Company	Entering the Study of Nutrition	Toshio Oiso	Public Health Bureau Welfare Ministry	¥ 75	¥ 12
Gakujyutsu Shoin	Nursing Lecture Sociology	Mao Fukutake	Tokyo Univ. Literature Dept.	¥ 170	¥ 30
"		Chojiro Ohta	Iryodan		
"	Nursing Lecture Psychology & Pedagogy	Masumi Yoshida	St. Lukes Int. Hospital		
"		Akio Ando	Tokyo Education University	¥ 200	¥ 30
"	Nursing Lecture Sanitary Rules & Laws Sanitary Statistics Population	Renzo Matsushita	P.H. Bureau, Welfare Min.	¥ 300	¥ 45
		Riichi Kawakami	Public Health Institute		
		Minoru Tate	Population Problem Research Institute		
Medical Friend Co.	Syphilis	Translated by Taro Kawamura	Tokyo University Med. Dept.	¥ 30	¥ 5
"	Tuberculosis	Translated by Yasuyo Inouye	Anti-TB Association	¥ 20	¥ 5

<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Name of Book</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Attached to:</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Postage</u>
Medical Friend Co.	Mr. TB. Patient and You	Virginia Ohlson	Nursing Affairs GHQ	¥ 40	¥ 5
Welfare Ministry Nursing Section	Duty Guide for Hospital Nurses	Welfare Ministry Nursing Section		¥ 30	¥ 6
Health & Midwifery Study Group	Monthly Magazine Health & Midwifery	Edited by Yoshinaga Suzuki		Actual expense	
Japanese Midwives Clinical Nurses and Public Health Nurses Association	Monthly Magazine Kango	Edited by Yasuko Ohtake	Jap. Midwives, C. Nurses and PHN Association	¥ 45	¥ 6
Gakuhyutsu Shoin	Monthly Magazine Nursing Journal	Edited by Isumi Hasegawa		¥ 50	¥ 6

(Amending Cab. Order No. 56 - 31 Mar 50)

Council on Authorization of Schools, Training Schools and Examinations for
Public Health Nurses, Midwives and Nurses Order

In accordance with the provision of Article 29 paragraph 2 of the Ministry of Welfare Establishment Law (Law No. 151 of 1949), the Cabinet establishes this Cabinet Order.

(Organization)

Article 1. The Council on Authorization of Schools, Training Schools and Examinations for Public Health Nurses, Midwives and Nurses (hereinafter referred to as "the Council") shall be composed of members not exceeding sixty-nine in number, and one of them shall be a chairman.

(Member)

Article 2. Members shall be appointed by the Minister of Welfare from among those persons mentioned in the following items:

- (1) A representative of the Japanese Midwives, Clinical Nurses and Public Health Nurses Association, Incorporated, (shall be referred to as Association hereinafter):
- (2) A doctor who is a member of the Japan Doctors Association:
- (3) A public health nurse who is a member of the Association:
- (4) A midwife who is a member of the Association:
- (5) A nurse who is a member of the Association:
- (6) Persons of learning and experience:
- (7) Personnel of the administrative organs concerned.

Article 3. The term of office of members shall be two years. However, the term of office of the member who fills a vacancy in the membership shall be the remainder of the term of office of his predecessor.

2 Members shall be of part-time service.

(Chairman)

Article 4. The post of chairman shall be filled by the chairman of the Council Panel.

2 The chairman shall preside over the affairs of the Council.

(Panel)

Article 5. The Council shall have the Council Panel and the Inspection Panel.

- 2 The Council Panel shall, besides making investigation and deliberation on important matters concerning the national examinations for public health nurses, midwives and A-Class nurses and on the examination for B-Class nurses, and administering the business concerning the enforcement of the National Examinations for Public Health Nurse, Midwife and A-Class Nurse shall administer the business under the authority of the Council according to the provisions of Article 15 paragraph 1, Article 23 paragraph 2 and Article 26 paragraph 2 of the Public Health Nurse, Midwife and Nurse Law (Law No. 203 of 1948; hereinafter referred to as "the Law").

- 3 The Inspection Panel shall administer the affairs to be performed by the Council in accordance with the provision of Article 23 paragraph 3 of the Law.

Article 6. Members of the Council shall belong to either of the two Panels in accordance with designation of the Minister of Welfare.

- 2 However the Committee member appointed from among the related administrative organ cannot belong to the Inspection Panel.

Article 7. Each Panel shall have a chairman of the Panel.

- 2 The chairman of the Panel shall be elected by mutual vote of members of the Panel to which they belong.
- 3 The chairman of the Panel shall preside over the business of the Panel.
- 4 The term of office of the chairman of the Panel shall be one year.
- 5 In case the chairman of the Panel is prevented from performing his duties, one who is elected by mutual vote correspondingly to the provision of paragraph 2 shall act for him.

Article 8. The decision of the Panel shall be the decision of the Council unless otherwise provided for by the Council.

(Miscellaneous Affairs)

Article 9. Miscellaneous Affairs of the Council shall be managed by Medical Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare.

(Miscellaneous Provision)

Article 10. Other than those provided for by this Cabinet Order, procedure of proceedings and other necessary matters for the management of the Council shall be determined by the chairman after hearing the opinions of the chairman of the Panel.

Supplementary Provisions:

- 1 This Cabinet Order shall come into force as from 5 July 1950.
- 2 The Cabinet Order for Council on Examinations for Public Health Nurses, Midwives and Nurses (Cabinet Order No. 212 of 1949; Hereinafter referred to as "the former Council Order"), and, the Cabinet Order for National Examiners for Public Health Nurses, Midwives and A-class Nurses (Cabinet Order No. 213 of 1949; hereinafter referred to as "the former Examiners Order") shall be abolished.
- 3 Those, actually holding membership under the former Council Order of the former Examiners Order at the time of enforcement of this Cabinet Order, shall be regarded as appointed to members and designated to belong to either of the Inspection Panel or the National Examination Panel in accordance with the provisions of this Cabinet Order. However, their term of office shall be until January 1, 1951 regardless of the provision of Article 3 paragraph 1.
- 4 A person, actually holding chairmanship under the former Council Order at the time of enforcement of this Cabinet Order, shall be regarded as elected by mutual vote to the chairman of the Inspection Panel and the National Examination Panel in accordance with the provisions of this Cabinet Order.
- 5 The term of office of the half of members designated by the Minister of Welfare out of members appointed at first on and after February 1, 1951, shall be one year regardless of the provision of Article 3 paragraph 1.

Minister of Welfare
HAYASHI Joji

Prime Minister
YOSHIDA Shigeru

Law for Partial Amendments to the
Child Welfare Law

The Child Welfare Law (Law No. 164 of 1947) shall be partially amended as follows:

In this Law "discrimination" shall be amended as "classification".

In Article 7, Article 27 paragraph 1 item (3), Article 31, and Article 34 paragraph 2, "the home for physically handicapped children, the home for blind, deaf and dumb children" shall be amended as "the home for blind, deaf and dumb children, the home for physically weak children, the home for crippled children".

In Article 9 paragraph 3, "shall be appointed or requested" shall be amended as "shall be appointed".

The following one paragraph shall be added to Article 20:

When the report of pregnancy under the preceding paragraph was made, the mayor of the city as provided for by the Cabinet Order based upon the provision of Article 1 of the Health Center Law shall report to the governor of To, Do, Fu or prefecture, and the mayor of the city, town or village other than the above to the governor of To, Do, Fu or prefecture through the head of a health center, matters to be prescribed by Order without delay.

Article 43 shall be deleted, Article 43-(2) shall be made Article 43 and the following two Articles shall be added next to the same Article:

Article 43-(2). The home for physically weak children shall be an agency which purports to give proper environment for the physically weak children and to promote their health.

Article 43-(3). The home for crippled children shall be an agency which purports to provide the medical treatment to the physically handicapped children, and to provide them with knowledge and skill necessary for self support. In Article 45, "for the equipments and operation of the child welfare agencies" shall be amended as "for the equipments and operation of the child welfare agencies and the care given by the foster parents".

In Article 46 paragraph 1, "the heads of such agencies" shall be amended as "the heads of such agencies and the foster parents".

In Article 48 paragraph 1 and Article 54, "physically handicapped, blind, deaf and dumb children" shall be amended as "blind, deaf and dumb, physically weak and crippled children".

Article 50 item (3) shall be amended as follows:

(3) Expenses required for the child welfare stations (excepting the expenses under items (8) and (10);

Article 50 items (6) and (7) shall be amended as follows:

(6) Expenses required for keeping the minimum standards for the care of those admitted, under Article 45 in a case where the mayor of the city, town or village took measures as prescribed in Article 22 to Article 24 inclusive with request to the lying-in agency, mother's home or day nursery established by To, Do, Fu or prefecture;

(7) Expenses required for placing and expenses required for keeping the minimum standards under Article 45 for the protection of those admitted, in a case where the governor of To, Do, Fu or prefecture took measures as prescribed in Article 27 paragraph 1 item (3) (excepting the expenses required for the care of children admitted to the infant home, home for dependent children, home for feeble-minded children, home for blind, deaf and dumb children, home for physically weak children, home for crippled children or home for juvenile training and education established by the state).

Article 50 item (9) shall be made item (10), item (8) shall be made item (9) and the following one item shall be added next to item (7):

(8) Expenses required for consultation and classification by the child welfare stations. Article 51 item (1) shall be amended as follows:

(1) Expenses required for placing and expenses required for keeping the minimum standard under Article 45, for the care of those admitted in case the mayor of the city, town or village took measures in accordance with the provisions prescribed by Article 22, main clause of Article 23 and main clause of Article 24. (excepting the expenses required for the care of the persons admitted to the lying-in agency, mothers' home or day nursery established by the State, To, Do, Fu or prefecture).

In Article 52, "items (5) and (9)" shall be amended as "items (5) and (10)", "item (9) of Article 50" as "item (10) of Article 50" and "day nursery and home for physically handicapped children" as "day nursery, home for blind, deaf and dumb children, home for physically weak children and home for crippled children".

The following one Article shall be added next to Article 53:

Article 53-(2). The Minister of Welfare may make the officials concerned research and inspect the actual conduct of business of To, Do, Fu, prefecture, city, town or village as to whether the proper payment of the expenses under Article 50 item (6), (7) or Article 51 item (1) is made or not and the governor of To, Do, Fu or prefecture may make the public body personnel concerned inspect the actual conduct of business of the city, town or village as to whether the proper payment of the expenses under Article 51 item (1) is made or not.

In Article 56 paragraph 1, "items (6) to (8) inclusive" shall be amended as "items (6) and (7)".

Supplementary Provision:

This Law shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation and shall apply as from April 1, 1950.

Cabinet Order for Partial Amendment to the Cabinet
Order for Enforcement of Child Welfare Law.

In accordance with the provisions of Articles 49, 52 and 54 of the Child Welfare Law (the Law No. 164 of 1948), the Cabinet establishes this Cabinet Order.

The Cabinet Order for Enforcement of Child Welfare Law (Cabinet Order No. 74 of 1948) shall be partially amended as follows:

The following eight paragraphs shall be added next to Article 10 paragraph 1:

To, Do, Fu or prefecture shall as the personnel to engage in the business of Kyogo-In in the previous paragraph, have the following officials:

1. Superintendent
2. Kyogo
3. Kyobo
4. Physician of Kyogo-In
5. Clerk of Kyogo-In

The superintendent shall transact the business of Kyogo-In under the supervision of the governor of To, Do, Fu or prefecture.

Kyogo shall take charge of training and education of the children.

Kyogo shall take care of the children.

The physician of Kyogo-In shall take charge of the medical treatment and health hygiene of the children.

The clerk of Kyogo-In shall engage in the miscellaneous affairs and accounting.

The personnel of competent To, Do, Fu or prefecture shall be assigned to the personnel in paragraph 2. But a public body woman personnel shall be assigned to Kyobo and a public body medical personnel who has a considerable period of experience in the treatment of pediatrics and psychiatry shall be assigned to a physician of Kyogo-In.

In case there is any other adequate physician who can be trusted with the matters concerning the medical treatment and health hygiene of the children in place of the said physician of Kyogo-In, the post thereof may be kept unoccupied regardless of the provision of paragraph 2.

In Article 16, "the home for physically handicapped children, the home for blind, deaf and dumb children" shall be amended as "the home for blind, deaf and dumb children, the home for physically weak children and the home for crippled children".

Supplementary Provisions:

This Cabinet Order shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation and apply as from April, 1950.

The Personnel Ordinance of Do, Fu or Prefectural Kyogo-In (The Imperial Ordinance No. 282 of 1934) shall be abolished.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 24 JUNE 1950

During the twenty-fifth week, ended 24 June 1950, there were 26,389 cases of the 31 communicable diseases (exclusive of the four venereal diseases) compared with 22,638 cases reported for the same diseases last week. Some corrections were received this week for preceding weeks in the current year. Comparisons with last week are based upon corrected totals. Totals for six diseases (diphtheria, scarlet fever, epidemic meningitis, pneumonia, leprosy, and infectious diarrhea) were lower this week than in either last week or the twenty-fifth week of last year, while totals for four other diseases (dysentery, tuberculosis, influenza, and puerperal infection) were higher currently. No cases of smallpox, cholera, plague, yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, or dengue fever were reported during any of the three weeks, and the number of Japanese "B" encephalitis cases was the same in each of the three weeks. This week's totals for ten diseases fell between those reported for the other two periods. Schistosomiasis cases were higher this week than last week while filariasis cases were the same, and no cases of tautsugamushi disease have been reported yet this year.

The number of diphtheria cases decreased 23 percent, from 194 last week to 150 currently. Deaths also decreased, from 15 to 11. This week's case figure was 24 percent lower than that (198) recorded for the same week of last year and almost 40 percent less than the corresponding 1948 total (246). The majority (27) of the prefectures reported more cases this week than last week, thirteen had fewer, and five did not change, while the one remaining prefecture (Nara) reported no cases during either period. Present cases ranged from zero in seven prefectures to 13 in Kagoshima Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were 9.7 and 16.3 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.7 and 1.6.

There were 47 percent more cases of dysentery this week (1,281) than in the preceding week (874). The number of deaths (272) was also considerably higher than previously (169). Cases this week were approximately four times the totals recorded for the same periods of last year (326) and 1948 (304). About three-fourths (35) of the prefectures reported increases over last week, ten had decreases, while the remaining one stayed the same. Tokyo-to reported a large numeric increase, from 126 cases to 232, the current figure being 18 percent of the total. Whereas last week Tokyo-to and the nine other prefectures of the Kanto region together accounted for a fourth of all cases, this week it was well over a half. Bacillary dysentery accounted for 1,268 cases and 271 deaths and amebic dysentery the other 13 cases and one death. The current and cumulative case rates for all dysentery were 82.6 and 18.4 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 17.5 and 3.5.

Typhoid fever cases numbered 139 this week compared with 149 last week, a decrease of 7 percent. Deaths, however, increased from 13 to 22. The present case figure was 9 percent greater than in the twenty-fifth week of last year (128) but 31 percent less than that (201) recorded for the corresponding 1948 period. Prefectural changes from last week were almost equally divided between increases (16), decreases (15), and no change (15). Of the 15 prefectures that did not change from last week, six have reported no cases for two or more weeks. About a sixth of all present cases occurred in Tokyo-to (24) and the remainder in 35 additional prefectures having from one to ten each. The current and cumulative case rates were 9.0 and 5.2 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.4 and 0.7.

Paratyphoid fever cases increased from 40 to 45, while deaths decreased from 4 to 1. The current number of cases was less than half the figure (95) recorded for the same week of last year and over a third below the corresponding 1948 total (70). Nineteen prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks. There were increases over last week in 14 prefectures, decreases in 11, and no change in the remaining 2. Twelve cases, or over a fourth of the present total, occurred in Tokyo-to and from one to four cases in 17 additional prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.9 and 1.6 respectively, the corresponding death rates both 0.1.

No cases of smallpox have been reported since the first week in April and no deaths thus far this year. There were also no cases recorded for the twenty-fifth weeks of last year and 1948. The cumulative case rate as of 24 June 1950 was less than 0.1.

The number of typhus fever cases (1) and deaths (zero) did not change from last week. There were no cases last year at this time but 15 were recorded for the twenty-fifth week of 1948. The one case this week occurred in Tokyo-to. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and 2.3 respectively, while the cumulative death rate was 0.1.

Malaria cases increased from 33 last week to 43 currently and deaths from zero to one. The number of cases this week was about a fourth of the totals for the comparable periods of 1949 (153) and 1948 (165). Increases over last week occurred in 14 of the prefectures, decreases in 12, and no change in 2. No cases have been reported for at least two weeks in the remaining 18 prefectures. Twenty-two cases, or about a half of the current total, were in Shiga Prefecture and there were one or two cases in each of 17 other prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.8 and 1.0 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

One Japanese "B" encephalitis case and one death were reported this week, the same numbers as last week. There was also one case recorded for the twenty-fifth week of last year, and there were two cases in the same period of 1948. Both the case and death this week were in Kumamoto Prefecture. The current case and death rates were both 0.1 and the corresponding cumulative rates both less than 0.1.

There were only about half as many scarlet fever cases this week (140) as there were last week (268). One death was reported currently whereas there was none previously. Present cases were 17 percent fewer than in the same week of last year (169) but over two and a half times the total (54) for the comparable 1948 period (see attached chart). Cases decreased from last week in 18 prefectures, increased in 8, and stayed the same in 8. The remaining 12 prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. The most outstanding numeric change occurred in Saitama Prefecture, from 86 to 2 cases. About two-thirds (31) of the prefectures reported cases ranging from 1 to 20, while the remaining third (15) reported having no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 9.0 and 7.6 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1.

The number of epidemic meningitis cases (11) decreased from last week (26) by more than half. Deaths also decreased, from 12 to 8. Last year at this time there were 17 cases, and in the twenty-fifth week of 1948 there were 35, over three times the current figure. The majority (27) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Decreases from last week occurred in 16 prefectures while there were increases in only 2. One prefecture did not change. Six prefectures having from one to three cases each accounted for all cases this week. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.7 and 1.4 respectively, and the corresponding death rates were 0.5 and 0.4.

Measles cases numbered 1,954 this week, 5 percent more than last week (1,860). The present figure was 73 percent less than that (7,186) recorded for the twenty-fifth week of last year and 4 percent below the total (2,034) for the same week of 1948. There were increases over last week in 21 prefectures, decreases in 19, and no change in 6. The most outstanding numeric change occurred in Kagawa Prefecture where cases increased from 34 to 211, while the second largest change was a decrease in Saitama Prefecture, from 159 to 77. In addition to the 211 cases in Kagawa, prefectural case figures ranged from zero in Tottori to 129 in Tokyo-to. The current and cumulative case rates were 126.0 and 99.3 respectively.

There was a small increase (3 percent) in whooping cough cases this week, from 3,019 to 3,100. They were 11 percent fewer than in the twenty-fifth week of last year (3,484) but nearly two and a half times those (1,287) recorded for the same period of 1948. (See attached chart) Cases decreased from last week in 24 prefectures and increased in 22. The two largest numeric changes were both increases and occurred in Kagoshima Prefecture, from 20 to 117 cases, and Tokyo-to, from 138 to 229 cases. There was a decrease in Fukuoka Prefecture, from 180 to 94 cases. Tokyo-to reported the largest number of cases this week (229), and the other 45 prefectures had from 7 to 144 each. The current and cumulative case rates were 199.9 and 170.8 respectively.

The number of tuberculosis cases this week (10,372) was 4 percent higher than in the preceding week (10,021). It was slightly greater than the figure (10,208) recorded for the same week of last year and 27 percent above the corresponding 1948 total (8,191). There were increases over last week in 25 prefectures and decreases

in 21. Prefectural case figures this week ranged from 41 to 1,144. Respiratory tuberculosis accounted for 87 percent (8,988) of the total cases this week. The current and cumulative case rates for all forms of tuberculosis were 668.8 and 553.6 respectively.

Pneumonia cases were slightly fewer this week (2,046) than in the preceding week (2,089). They were 15 percent below those (2,408) recorded for the same week of last year but 29 percent above the total (1,589) for the corresponding 1948 period. The majority of the prefectures (26) reported fewer cases this week than last week, 19 had more, and the remaining one did not change. The largest numeric changes were increases, occurring in Kagawa (from 14 to 109 cases) and Kagoshima (15 to 107). In the 44 other prefectures this week's cases ranged from 10 to 98. The current and cumulative case rates were 131.9 and 257.4 respectively.

There were 18 cases of influenza reported this week compared with 12 in the previous period. During the twenty-fifth weeks of last year and 1948 there were 17 and 22 cases respectively. More than three-fourths (36) of the prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks. Changes from last week included five prefectures with increases and four with decreases, while the remaining one prefecture stayed the same. Kagawa reported nine cases this week, or half of the total, and five additional prefectures from one to three each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.2 and 48.0 respectively.

Poliomyelitis cases increased from 72 last week to 77 currently. Approximately the same number of cases (79) was recorded for the twenty-fifth week of last year, and there were 16 cases in the corresponding 1948 period. Twenty prefectures reported increases over last week, twelve decreases, and three did not change, while the remaining eleven have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. Present cases were distributed among 29 prefectures with from one to nine each. The current and cumulative case rates were 5.0 and 2.3 respectively.

There were 49 cases of tetanus reported this week compared with 55 in the preceding week. Last year at this time there were also 49 cases, but in the same week of 1948 the number was slightly less (45). Cases decreased from last week in 18 prefectures, increased in 15, and stayed the same in 4. The remaining 9 prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. About half (24) of the prefectures reported cases this week, nine in Chiba and from one to four in the other 23. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.2 and 2.2 respectively.

The number of puerperal infection cases (22) increased over last week (16) and was also higher than the figures recorded for the twenty-fifth weeks of last year (17) and 1948 (15). There have been no cases reported for at least two weeks in 20 of the prefectures, although only one (Kagawa) has reported no cases this year. Changes from last week included 13 prefectures with increases and 10 with decreases, while 3 prefectures stayed the same. Seventeen prefectures with from one to three cases each accounted for all cases this week. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.4 and 1.1 respectively.

No rabies cases were reported this week, and there were also no cases during the comparable weeks of 1949 and 1948. Last week there were three cases. The cumulative case rate as of 24 June 1950 was 0.1.

Six cases of leprosy were reported this week, a third of last week's total (18). There were 21 and 17 cases respectively during the twenty-fifth weeks of last year and 1948. About two-thirds (30) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks, of which four (Chiba, Niigata, Toyama, and Hiroshima) have reported no cases this year. Decreases from last week occurred in ten prefectures and increases in the remaining six. Six prefectures currently reported one case each. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.4 and 0.8 respectively.

Trachoma cases increased 79 percent, from 3,861 last week to 6,901 in the present week. They were about 20 percent below the total cases (8,566) for the same week of last year but 60 percent above the corresponding 1948 total (4,326). Although the total number of cases showed a large increase over last week, there were nearly as many prefectures with decreases (22) from last week as increases (24). It has been observed that on frequent occasions some prefectures report large numbers of cases and that the figures vary to a considerable extent from week to week.

Because of the chronic nature of trachoma, one does not expect such great changes, and any great fluctuations evident in the statistics are probably due to the reporting of local surveys. This week's cases ranged from 3 to 1,272. The current and cumulative case rates were 445.0 and 213.3 respectively.

There were five cases of infectious diarrhea reported this week compared with nine cases last week. There were 30 cases during each of the corresponding 1949 and 1948 weeks. Shimane Prefecture reported three cases currently and Miyagi and Kagawa Prefectures one each. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.3 and 0.1 respectively.

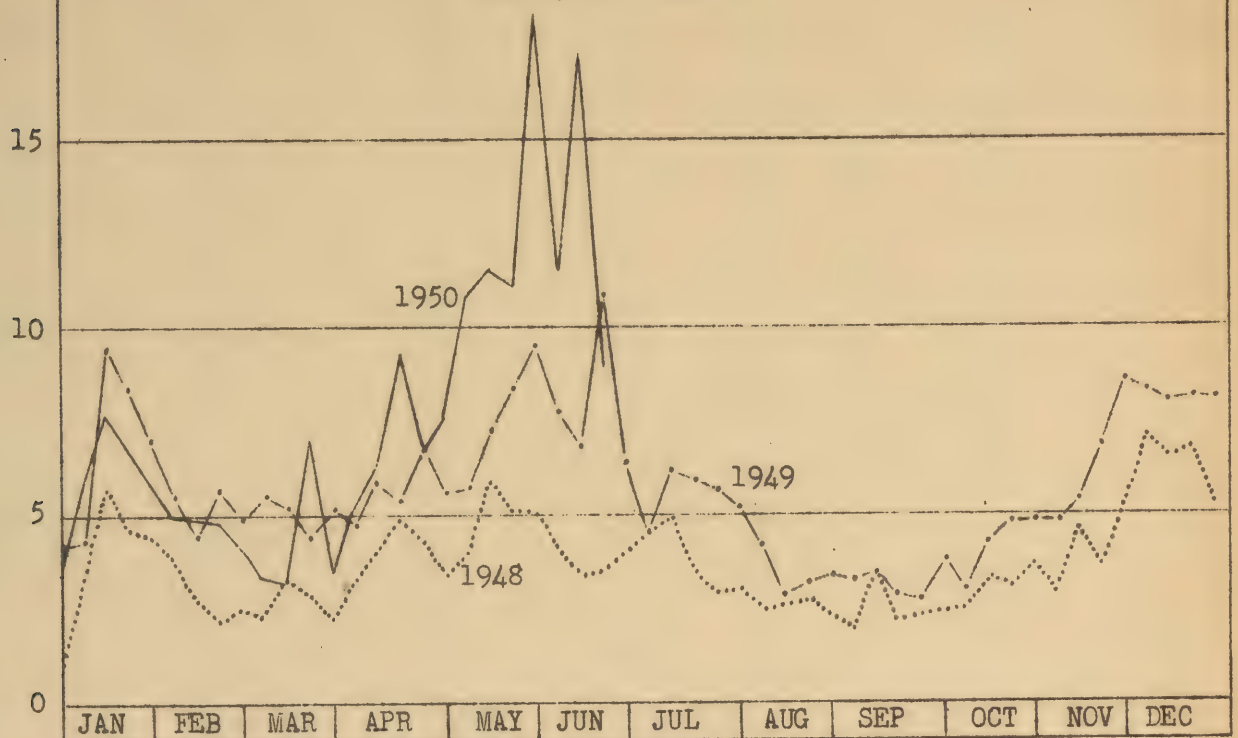
Schistosomiasis cases numbered 24 this week whereas there were 13 in the previous week. No data are available for either last year or 1948. Yamanashi Prefecture accounted for 23 of the cases and Hiroshima the remaining one. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.5 and 0.6 respectively.

The number of filariasis cases (4) did not change from last week. There are no available data for 1949 or 1948. Two of the cases were in Miyazaki Prefecture, one in neighboring Kagoshima, while the other case occurred in Shizuoka. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.3 and 0.1 respectively.

The four venereal diseases accounted for 6,634 cases this week compared with 6,504 cases last week. Current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases this week were 2,588 and 63,524 respectively; gonorrhea cases, 3,702 and 82,142; chancroid cases, 333 and 7,754; and lymphogranuloma venereum cases, 11 and 262. All totals were higher this week than last week, but all except lymphogranuloma venereum were lower than in the same week of last year. Last week there were 2,531 cases of syphilis, 3,687 cases of gonorrhea, 277 cases of chancroid, and 9 cases of lymphogranuloma venereum. During the twenty-fifth week of last year syphilis cases numbered 4,036, gonorrhea cases 3,861, chancroid cases 430, and lymphogranuloma venereum cases 10. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases as of 24 June 1950 were: syphilis, 166.9 and 163.8 respectively; gonorrhea, 238.7 and 211.9; chancroid 21.5 and 20.0; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 0.7 and 0.7.

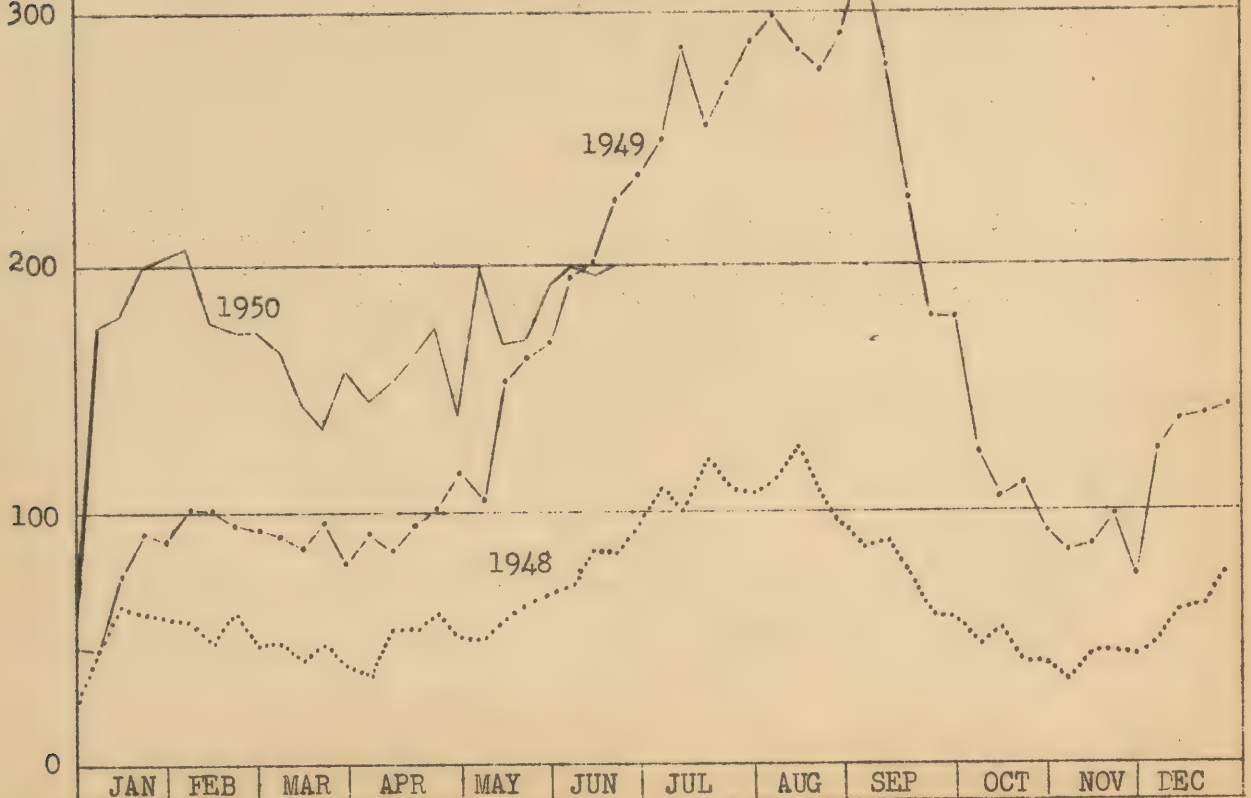
PER 100,000 POPULATION

20



PER 100,000 POPULATION

300



SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 24 JUNE 1950

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Hokkaido	7	-	407	39	33	-	161	19
Aomori	2	1	149	24	4	2	11	5
Iwate	3	-	168	20	17	3	90	12
Miyagi	4	-	156	6	15	-	92	15
Akita	5	-	205	10	10	3	*56	20
Yamagata	2	-	75	6	16	2	117	22
Fukushima	6	-	162	17	21	10	187	43
Ibaraki	-	-	83	2	35	17	174	79
Tochigi	3	-	104	13	18	9	106	38
GUMMA	1	1	60	4	97	15	573	76
Saitama	5	-	168	12	69	26	464	136
Chiba	2	-	70	10	108	19	*350	74
Tokyo	8	-	393	36	232	34	1425	197
Kanagawa	5	-	148	15	75	8	361	42
Niigata	1	-	225	12	75	14	791	92
Toyama	1	-	82	7	40	3	65	12
Ishikawa	4	-	128	15	23	1	139	8
Fukui	-	-	53	4	1	-	16	2
Yamanashi	1	-	25	3	19	1	41	6
Nagano	1	-	106	7	10	4	40	9
Gifu	-	-	51	9	13	6	57	21
Shizuoka	3	1	102	8	55	13	330	57
Aichi	3	1	165	11	61	21	256	71
Mie	2	1	85	9	16	4	*78	*21
Shiga	2	-	33	2	2	-	12	-
Tokyo	7	1	105	13	14	4	85	18
Osaka	5	-	245	37	19	1	163	19
Hyogo	3	1	231	23	16	4	106	33
Nara	-	-	54	5	1	-	5	-
Wakayama	-	-	36	1	7	-	20	7
Tottori	-	-	24	4	2	-	10	4
Shimane	11	-	120	7	3	2	19	4
Okayama	3	-	68	6	6	3	27	16
Hiroshima	2	-	175	12	21	4	*87	23
Yamaguchi	3	-	172	12	2	1	14	3
Tokushima	1	-	68	11	6	2	13	4
Kagawa	1	-	36	2	3	2	14	10
Ehime	3	1	83	12	9	8	48	18
Kochi	1	-	46	10	6	-	24	8
Fukuoka	8	1	473	44	29	4	173	26
Saga	1	-	113	10	5	1	17	3
Nagasaki	8	-	246	11	7	-	21	-
Kumamoto	1	-	99	8	21	5	134	39
Oita	-	-	133	23	3	1	19	8
Miyazaki	8	-	219	23	14	6	88	14
Kagoshima	13	2	170	27	22	9	46	20
<hr/>								
TOTAL	150	11	6,319	602	1,281	272	7,125	*1,354
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	9.7	0.7	16.3	1.6	82.6	17.5	18.4	3.5
Previous	12.5	1.0			56.4	10.9		

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Hokkaido	6	-	67	10	2	-	30	7
Aomori	3	-	35	2	1	-	14	1
Iwate	-	-	26	2	1	-	11	1
Miyagi	7	-	63	9	4	-	40	1
Akita	-	1	12	6	-	1	5	1
Yamagata	2	-	22	2	2	-	9	1
Fukushima	-	-	48	3	1	-	7	1
Ibaraki	5	1	33	5	1	-	5	2
Tochigi	1	1	19	4	-	-	6	-
Gumma	2	-	37	3	-	-	23	1
Saitama	7	-	110	12	-	-	27	3
Chiba	5	1	57	6	-	-	8	-
Tokyo	24	-	322	42	12	-	125	3
Kanagawa	4	1	108	9	2	-	2-	-
Niigata	5	1	76	9	4	-	23	-
Toyama	2	-	15	1	2	-	14	1
Ishikawa	5	4	15	8	-	-	2	1
Fukui	3	-	16	-	-	-	2	-
Yamanashi	3	1	4	1	-	-	4	-
Nagano	6	1	28	3	-	-	3	1
Gifu	5	2	55	8	-	-	15	1
Shizuoka	2	1	58	4	3	-	21	1
Aichi	10	-	80	12	-	-	16	-
Mie	8	2	65	15	-	-	2	-
Shiga	3	-	19	2	-	-	3	-
Kyoto	1	1	65	9	-	-	6	-
Osaka	2	-	*89	11	4	-	17	1
Hyogo	1	1	84	8	-	-	11	-
Nara	2	1	42	4	-	-	5	-
Wakayama	1	-	20	4	1	-	14	-
Tottori	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Shimane	4	-	31	4	-	-	1	-
Okayama	2	-	37	8	1	-	4	1
Hiroshima	1	1	76	11	2	-	30	3
Yamaguchi	1	-	12	2	-	-	4	-
Tokushima	-	-	28	7	-	-	26	3
Kagawa	-	-	1	-	-	-	9	1
Ehime	1	-	9	1	-	-	-	-
Kochi	1	1	39	8	1	-	7	-
Fukuoka	1	-	36	2	-	-	24	-
Saga	-	-	7	-	-	-	4	-
Nagasaki	-	-	22	1	-	-	1	-
Kumamoto	2	-	21	2	1	-	11	-
Oita	-	-	6	2	-	-	1	-
Miyazaki	1	-	*12	1	-	-	*5	-
Kagoshima	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	139	22	*2,033	263	45	1	*615	36
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	9.0	1.4	5.2	0.7	2.9	0.1	1.6	0.1
Previous	9.6	0.8			2.6	0.3		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 24 June 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	2
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	1
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	1
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	1
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	1	-	230	20
KANAGAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	423	23
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	3	-	1	-	888	52
RATE								
Current	-	-	0.0	-	0.1	-	2.3	0.1
Previous	-	-			0.1	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 24 June 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	8	1	-	-	-	-
IBARA	1	-	10	1	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	11	1	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	2	-	30	1	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	9	1	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	1	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	22	-	*66	*-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	1	-	13	1	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	1	10	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	2	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	28	2	-	-	1	1
SAGA	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	1	-	5	-	1	1	1	1
OITA	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	11	5	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	43	1	*401	*21	1	1	2	2
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	2.8	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Previous	2.1	-			0.1	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 24 June 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	6	-	127	1	3	2	48	17
AOMORI	1	-	25	-	-	-	14	3
IWATE	-	-	29	1	-	1	8	4
MIYAGI	5	-	37	-	-	-	40	10
AKITA	-	-	30	-	-	-	7	1
YAMAGATA	2	-	19	-	-	-	29	6
FUKUSHIMA	5	-	22	-	1	1	16	6
IBARAKI	4	-	95	-	-	-	12	2
TOCHIGI	1	-	10	-	-	-	9	1
GUMMA	2	-	80	-	-	-	6	-
SAITAMA	2	-	160	1	-	-	10	3
CHIBA	3	-	32	-	-	-	12	4
TOKYO	20	-	585	2	3	-	99	22
KANAGAWA	6	-	158	-	-	-	23	8
NIIGATA	2	-	21	-	-	-	6	1
TOYAMA	1	-	31	-	-	-	10	1
ISHIKAWA	1	-	9	-	-	-	5	1
FUKUI	-	-	46	-	-	-	1	1
YAMANASHI	3	-	63	-	-	-	5	2
NAGANO	15	-	183	1	-	-	10	1
GIFU	6	-	70	-	-	-	4	1
SHIZUOKA	1	-	59	1	-	-	10	3
AICHI	16	-	183	2	-	-	11	6
MIE	2	-	50	-	-	-	5	1
SHIGA	7	-	69	-	-	-	8	3
KYOTO	5	-	145	-	2	-	13	5
OSAKA	13	-	287	1	1	-	30	7
HYOGO	2	-	65	-	-	-	5	-
NARA	2	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	13	-	-	-	3	2
TOTTORI	-	-	5	-	-	-	4	1
SHIMANE	1	-	29	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	2	-	41	-	-	-	2	-
HIROSHIMA	1	1	50	1	-	-	12	7
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	13	-	1	-	9	3
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-
KAGAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	-
EHIME	-	-	4	-	-	1	5	1
KOCHI	-	-	9	-	-	1	2	1
FUKUOKA	2	-	33	1	-	-	21	5
SAGA	-	-	4	1	-	-	2	1
NAGASAKI	-	-	12	-	-	-	8	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	4	-	-	-	*7	4
OITA	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	6	-	-	2	4	4
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	1
TOTAL	140	1	2,947	13	11	8	*545	151
RATE								
Current	9.0	0.1	7.6	0.0	0.7	0.5	1.4	0.4
Previous	17.3	-			1.7	0.8		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 24 June 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	70	1105	70	1287
AOMORI	32	412	29	642
IWATE	31	685	33	1066
MIYAGI	40	397	41	698
AKITA	13	466	28	704
YAMAGATA	19	166	8	316
FUKUSHIMA	29	1009	45	1586
IBARAKI	16	290	76	2505
TOCHIGI	47	1114	17	695
GUMMA	49	1759	52	1283
SAITAMA	77	3734	76	3602
CHIBA	23	412	36	1003
TOKYO	129	1685	229	5044
KANAGAWA	34	928	67	2647
NIIGATA	21	499	59	1534
TOYAMA	3	163	144	3078
ISHIKAWA	2	45	27	776
FUKUI	90	685	26	695
YAMANASHI	8	232	37	812
NAGANO	97	1773	104	1611
GIFU	114	1859	22	696
SHIZUOKA	46	1668	139	2938
AICHI	67	3454	50	1652
MIE	24	279	107	1640
SHIGA	12	184	100	1053
KYOTO	4	60	104	1524
OSAKA	8	212	132	2275
HYOGO	71	645	118	2266
NARA	3	48	7	268
WAKAYAMA	5	112	72	1297
TOTTORI	-	10	40	381
SHIMANE	1	16	40	647
OKAYAMA	98	1157	79	741
HIROSHIMA	71	1654	72	2010
YAMAGUCHI	11	77	15	616
TOKUSHIMA	78	1522	60	947
KAGAWA	211	2133	54	840
EHIME	76	1807	113	1640
KOCHI	19	1183	19	779
TOCHUOKA	55	813	94	3222
SAGA	16	178	70	769
NAGASAKI	22	533	67	1408
KUMAMOTO	9	310	76	2053
OITA	3	54	20	891
MIYAZAKI	30	323	109	1330
KAGOSHIMA	76	656	117	752
TOTAL	1,954	38,506	3,100	66,219
RATE				
Current	126.0	99.3	199.9	170.8
Previous	119.9		194.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 24 June 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS		PNEUMONIA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	682	17848	81	5382
AOMORI	141	3874	44	1755
IWATE	161	4476	55	2416
MIYAGI	281	4604	44	2224
AKITA	184	3420	26	1624
YAMAGATA	151	2872	36	1492
FUKUSHIMA	124	3823	61	2807
IBARAKI	101	2768	60	2581
TOCHIGI	61	1823	41	2178
GUMMA	180	3310	57	3840
SAITAMA	206	6055	90	6719
CHIBA	262	3863	39	1490
TOKYO	1144	23734	62	3886
KANAGAWA	262	6692	40	2706
NIIGATA	180	4235	27	3002
TOYAMA	189	4311	98	3446
ISHIKAWA	147	3281	16	1114
FUKUI	118	2325	28	1308
YAMANASHI	71	1194	17	999
NAGANO	282	5183	79	4325
GIFU	105	3476	47	2091
SHIZUOKA	167	4152	33	2426
AICHI	351	10528	48	4376
MIE	157	3824	23	1767
SHIGA	75	1964	28	1359
KYOTO	272	5730	26	1188
OSAKA	588	11393	46	1843
HYOGO	450	8049	41	2127
NARA	41	1010	14	544
WAKAYAMA	93	1958	23	949
TOTTORI	80	1506	15	641
SHIMANE	107	2246	11	1022
OKAYAMA	250	4546	66	2402
HIROSHIMA	268	5912	40	2691
YAMAGUCHI	327	3626	14	1014
TOKUSHIMA	83	1321	23	1091
KAGAWA	173	1859	109	1559
EHIME	132	2978	57	2830
KOCHI	65	1456	10	906
FUKUOKA	418	9492	49	3147
SAGA	185	2472	32	1088
NAGASAKI	164	3544	30	*1486
KUMAMOTO	175	3125	55	2191
OITA	81	*2582	37	1050
MIYAZAKI	191	3057	61	1544
KAGOSHIMA	447	3143	107	1189
TOTAL	10,372	*214,640	2,046	*99,815
RATE				
Current	668.8	553.6	131.9	257.4
Previous	646.1		134.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	INFLUENZA		POLIOMYELITIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
Hokkaido	1	821	1	50
Aomori	-	-	2	10
Iwate	-	-	-	10
Miyagi	-	6	7	46
Akita	-	1,149	1	6
Yamagata	-	32	-	10
Fukushima	-	-	6	29
Ibaraki	-	1,158	-	17
Tochigi	-	27	1	4
Gumma	2	398	1	29
Saitama	-	283	-	24
Chiba	-	213	2	4
Tokyo	-	358	9	100
Kanagawa	-	287	1	19
Niigata	-	779	-	11
Toyama	-	195	1	11
Ishikawa	-	94	-	11
Fukui	-	567	-	5
Yamanashi	-	263	2	8
Nagano	-	173	2	19
Gifu	-	2,368	-	6
Shizuoka	-	463	3	43
Aichi	-	1,299	2	20
Mie	-	629	3	21
Shiga	-	227	-	-
Kyoto	-	1,122	-	7
Osaka	-	395	3	25
Hyogo	-	1,382	4	21
Nara	-	433	-	8
Wakayama	-	259	-	2
Tottori	-	111	1	7
Shimane	-	618	-	5
Okayama	-	425	4	24
Hiroshima	-	156	1	10
Yamaguchi	-	99	3	4
Tokushima	2	105	-	10
Kagawa	9	95	-	7
Ehime	3	152	2	24
Kochi	-	6	1	13
Fukuoka	-	697	7	59
Saga	-	118	-	9
Nagasaki	1	156	-	5
Kumamoto	-	5	2	21
Oita	-	411	1	47
Miyazaki	-	70	2	79
Kagoshima	-	-	2	6
<hr/>				
TOTAL	18	18,604	77	906
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	1.2	48.0	5.0	2.3
Previous	0.8		4.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	TETANUS		PUERPERAL INFECTION	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
Hokkaido	-	19	3	33
Aomori	1	11	1	12
Iwate	-	5	-	8
Miyagi	-	12	-	8
Akita	1	8	-	23
Yamagata	-	7	-	9
Fukushima	2	21	-	7
Ibaraki	3	46	1	9
Tochigi	-	23	2	7
Gumma	4	38	1	13
Saitama	-	26	2	35
Chiba	9	37	-	2
Tokyo	1	36	-	8
Kanagawa	1	20	1	4
Niigata	-	10	-	9
Toyama	-	8	-	27
Ishikawa	1	9	-	4
Fukui	-	2	-	9
Yamanashi	1	11	2	9
Nagano	-	26	1	14
Gifu	-	14	1	8
Shizuoka	2	24	-	13
Aichi	1	36	-	15
Mie	-	14	-	5
Shiga	-	7	-	7
Kyoto	1	12	-	*5
Osaka	-	24	1	8
Hyogo	1	13	1	9
Nara	1	13	-	2
Wakayama	-	8	-	1
Tottori	-	9	-	6
Shimane	-	13	1	6
Okayama	-	21	1	8
Hiroshima	3	16	-	11
Yamaguchi	1	20	-	3
Tokushima	1	13	-	8
Kagawa	3	14	-	-
Ehime	2	23	-	4
Kochi	1	20	-	3
Fukuoka	-	47	1	18
Saga	-	11	-	4
Nagasaki	-	11	1	5
Kumamoto	3	23	-	12
Oita	-	17	-	3
Miyazaki	1	32	-	11
Kagoshima	4	24	1	4
<hr/>				
TOTAL	49	854	22	*429
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	3.2	2.2	1.4	1.1
Previous	3.5		1.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	RABIES		LEPROSY	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
Hokkaido	-	-	-	6
Aomori	-	-	-	6
Iwate	-	-	-	8
Miyagi	-	-	-	12
Akita	-	-	1	9
Yamagata	-	-	1	4
Fukushima	-	-	-	10
Ibaraki	-	-	1	1
Tochigi	-	3	-	9
Gumma	-	9	-	33
Saitama	-	4	1	2
Chiba	-	7	-	-
Tokyo	-	3	-	20
Kanagawa	-	4	-	2
Miigata	-	-	-	-
Toyama	-	-	-	-
Ishikawa	-	-	-	1
Fukui	-	-	-	2
Yamanashi	-	-	-	6
Nagano	-	-	-	3
Gifu	-	-	-	7
Shizuoka	-	-	-	13
Aichi	-	-	-	18
Mie	-	-	-	3
Shiga	-	-	-	2
Kyoto	-	-	-	9
Osaka	-	-	-	7
Hyogo	-	-	1	5
Nara	-	-	-	4
Wakayama	-	-	-	3
Tottori	-	-	-	3
Shimane	-	-	-	2
Okayama	-	-	-	8
Hiroshima	-	-	-	-
Yamaguchi	-	-	-	5
Tokushima	-	-	-	8
Kagawa	-	-	1	3
Ehime	-	-	-	3
Kochi	-	-	-	2
Fukuoka	-	-	-	24
Saga	-	-	-	2
Nagasaki	-	-	-	6
Kumamoto	-	-	-	9
Oita	-	-	-	8
Miyazaki	-	-	-	11
Kagoshima	-	-	-	4
<hr/>				
TOTAL	-	30	6	303
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	-	0.1	0.4	0.8
Previous	0.2		1.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	TRACHOMA		INFECTIONS DIARRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
Hokkaido	289	4,621	-	8
Aomori	85	2,608	-	-
Iwate	139	3,468	-	-
Miyagi	288	2,305	1	1
Akita	187	4,344	-	-
Yamagata	132	1,504	-	-
Fukushima	39	1,153	-	-
Ibaraki	219	2,067	-	-
Tochigi	32	1,274	-	-
Gumma	77	4,625	-	-
Saitama	226	2,685	-	-
Chiba	51	1,652	-	-
Tokyo	166	3,424	-	-
Kanagawa	175	3,380	-	-
Niigata	22	747	-	2
Toyama	265	955	-	-
Ishikawa	11	563	-	-
Fukui	34	687	-	-
Yamanashi	51	622	-	-
Nagano	30	915	-	-
Gifu	51	884	-	-
Shizuoka	35	1,732	-	-
Aichi	1,272	5,603	-	23
Mie	154	939	-	-
Shiga	9	472	-	-
Kyoto	39	655	-	-
Osaka	176	3,454	-	-
Hyogo	620	5,300	-	-
Nara	4	504	-	-
Wakayama	33	1,143	-	-
Tottori	12	288	-	-
Shimane	15	275	3	3
Okayama	38	1,379	-	5
Hiroshima	112	2,728	-	-
Yamaguchi	29	378	-	-
Tokushima	179	1,178	-	-
Kagawa	130	1,006	1	1
Ehime	27	840	-	-
Kochi	3	295	-	-
Fukuoka	146	3,836	-	-
Saga	13	521	-	-
Nagasaki	18	1,928	-	-
Kumamoto	51	903	-	-
Oita	726	996	-	-
Miyazaki	50	646	-	3
Kagoshima	441	1,233	-	-
<hr/>				
TOTAL	6,901	82,715	5	46
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	445.0	213.3	0.3	0.1
Previous	248.9		0.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SCHISTOSOMIASIS		FILARIASIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
Hokkaido	-	-	-	-
Aomori	-	-	-	-
Iwate	-	-	-	-
Miyagi	-	-	-	-
Akita	-	-	-	1
Yamagata	-	-	-	-
Fukushima	-	-	-	1
Ibaraki	-	1	-	-
Tochigi	-	-	-	-
Gumma	-	-	-	-
Saitama	-	-	-	1
Chiba	-	*1	-	1
Tokyo	-	1	-	1
Kanagawa	-	-	-	-
Niigata	-	-	-	-
Toyama	-	-	-	-
Ishikawa	-	-	-	-
Fukui	-	-	-	-
Yamanashi	23	177	-	4
Nagano	-	-	-	-
Gifu	-	-	-	-
Shizuoka	-	-	1	2
Aichi	-	-	-	-
Mie	-	-	-	-
Shiga	-	-	-	-
Kyoto	-	-	-	-
Osaka	-	-	-	2
Hyogo	-	-	-	1
Nara	-	-	-	-
Wakayama	-	-	-	3
Tottori	-	-	-	-
Shimane	-	-	-	-
Okayama	-	-	-	1
Hiroshima	1	13	-	-
Yamaguchi	-	-	-	-
Tokushima	-	-	-	-
Kagawa	-	-	-	-
Ehime	-	-	-	3
Kochi	-	-	-	-
Fukuoka	-	34	-	2
Saga	-	2	-	1
Nagasaki	-	-	-	1
Kumamoto	-	-	-	6
Oita	-	-	-	2
Miyazaki	-	-	2	8
Kagoshima	-	1	1	6
<hr/>				
TOTAL	24	*230	4	47
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.1
Previous	0.8		0.3	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949, AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 25 Weeks		
	24 June 1950	18 June 1949	19 June 1948	1950	1949	1948
Cases						
Diphtheria	150	198	246	6319	8211	8912
Dysentery	1281	326	304	7125	2225	2145
Typhoid Fever	139	128	201	2033	2254	3244
Paratyphoid Fever	45	95	70	615	839	1102
Smallpox	-	-	-	3	114	15
Typhus Fever	1	-	15	888	85	387
Malaria	43	153	165	401	1360	1894
Japanese "B"	1	1	2	2	2	3
Encephalitis						
Scarlet Fever	140	169	54	2947	2463	1402
Epidemic Meningitis	11	17	35	545	761	1150
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	1954	7186	2034	38506	120591	36353
Whooping Cough	3100	3484	1287	66219	43566	21206
Tuberculosis	10372	10208	8191	214640	215855	173821
Pneumonia	2046	2408	1589	99315	89079	84582
Influenza	18	17	22	18604	1667	2247
Poliomyelitis	77	79	16	906	779	212
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	49	49	45	854	924	868
Puerperal Infection	22	17	15	429	485	518
Rabies	-	-	-	30	25	20
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	3	2
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	2
Leprosy	6	21	17	303	395	357
Trachoma	6901	8566	4326	82715	89396	77172
Infectious Diarrhea	5	30	30	46	449	NA
Dengue Fever	-	-	-	-	3	1
Tsutsugamushi disease	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	24	NA	NA	230	NA	NA
Filariasis	4	NA	NA	47	NA	NA
Deaths						
Diphtheria	11	21	16	602	859	847
Dysentery	272	75	67	1354	571	499
Typhoid Fever	22	16	24	263	288	399
Paratyphoid Fever	1	2	4	36	30	57
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	11	-
Typhus Fever	-	-	-	52	5	26
Malaria	1	-	2	21	25	16
Japanese "B"	1	1	1	2	1	1
Encephalitis						
Scarlet Fever	1	2	1	13	36	18
Epidemic Meningitis	8	8	5	151	203	288
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for First 25 Weeks		
	24 June 1950	13 June 1949	19 June 1948	1950	1949	1948
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	9.7	12.8	16.0	16.3	21.2	23.2
Dysentery	82.6	21.0	19.8	18.4	5.7	5.6
Typhoid Fever	9.0	8.3	13.1	5.2	5.8	8.5
Paratyphoid Fever	2.9	6.1	4.6	1.6	2.2	2.9
Smallpox	-	-	-	0.0	0.3	0.0
Typhus Fever	0.1	-	1.0	2.3	0.2	1.0
Malaria	2.8	9.9	10.8	1.0	3.5	4.9
Japanese "B" Encephalitis	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Scarlet Fever	9.0	10.9	3.5	7.6	6.4	3.7
Epidemic Meningitis	0.7	1.1	2.3	1.4	2.0	3.0
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	126.0	463.3	132.6	99.3	311.0	94.8
Whooping Cough	199.9	224.6	83.9	170.8	112.4	55.3
Tuberculosis	663.8	658.2	534.0	553.6	556.7	453.3
Pneumonia	131.9	155.3	103.6	257.4	229.7	220.6
Influenza	1.2	1.1	1.4	48.0	4.3	5.9
Poliomyelitis	5.0	5.1	1.0	2.3	2.0	0.6
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.2	2.4	2.3
Puerperal infection	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4
Rabies	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Leprosy	0.4	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.9
Trachoma	445.0	552.3	282.0	213.3	230.6	201.2
Infectious Diarrhea	0.3	1.9	2.0	0.1	1.2	NA
Dengue Fever	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.00
Tsutsugamushi disease	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	1.5	NA	NA	0.6	NA	NA
Filariasis	0.3	NA	NA	0.1	NA	NA
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	0.7	1.4	1.0	1.6	2.2	2.2
Dysentery	17.5	4.8	4.4	3.5	1.5	1.3
Typhoid Fever	1.4	1.0	1.6	0.7	0.7	1.0
Paratyphoid Fever	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	0.0	-
Typhus Fever	-	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.1
Malaria	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Japanese "B" Encephalitis	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Epidemic Meningitis	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS		GONORRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
Hokkaido	109	3,423	241	5,003
Aomori	16	743	49	858
Iwate	23	606	14	417
Miyagi	32	927	25	990
Akita	30	637	11	355
Yamagata	49	899	28	576
Fukushima	37	919	45	1,063
Ibaraki	28	769	28	605
Tochigi	14	989	29	997
Gunma	42	917	36	858
Saitama	22	1,181	26	1,137
Chiba	77	1,206	63	1,113
Tokyo	176	3,528	374	7,111
Kanagawa	224	4,106	451	9,291
Niigata	29	1,088	40	536
Toyama	11	791	22	949
Ishikawa	23	628	52	842
Fukui	25	578	22	776
Yamanashi	16	353	15	262
Nagano	35	970	45	940
Gifu	91	694	98	1,457
Shizuoka	70	1,418	103	1,676
Aichi	111	2,525	100	3,039
Mie	33	1,012	34	815
Shiga	12	505	23	663
Kyoto	88	1,841	112	2,384
Osaka	164	4,786	113	3,055
Hyogo	115	3,020	143	3,216
Nara	24	537	27	886
Wakayama	24	990	46	1,300
Tottori	9	557	13	597
Shimane	8	281	18	266
Okayama	41	1,205	58	1,408
Hiroshima	58	1,906	104	4,050
Yamaguchi	62	1,839	85	3,136
Tokushima	8	419	10	269
Kagawa	34	550	34	495
Ehime	41	728	34	663
Kochi	35	583	41	646
Fukuoka	253	6,189	528	10,299
Saga	41	866	47	1,084
Nagasaki	119	2,699	128	2,119
Kumamoto	45	1,008	75	1,136
Oita	29	804	41	990
Miyazaki	32	641	54	745
Kagoshima	23	663	17	1,069
TOTAL	2,588	63,524	3,702	82,142
RATE				
Current	166.9	163.8	238.7	211.9
Previous	163.2		237.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 24 June 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
Hokkaido	12	351	2	4
Aomori	1	36	-	-
Iwate	-	17	-	-
Miyagi	-	53	-	-
Akita	1	17	-	1
Yamagata	1	26	-	-
Fukushima	1	52	-	1
Ibaraki	4	87	-	-
Tochigi	-	49	-	-
Gumma	2	73	-	4
Seitama	-	75	-	2
Chiba	5	114	-	1
Tokyo	32	667	-	24
Kanagawa	58	875	2	21
Niigata	1	37	-	3
Toyama	1	89	-	1
Ishikawa	2	96	-	10
Fukui	2	46	-	3
Yamanashi	-	28	1	1
Nagano	2	33	-	1
Gifu	20	234	-	2
Shizuoka	9	118	-	5
Aichi	11	233	-	7
Mie	3	101	-	4
Shiga	5	153	-	4
Kyoto	26	496	4	36
Osaka	23	636	1	29
Hyogo	9	403	-	20
Nara	5	191	-	2
Wakayama	4	156	-	7
Tottori	1	45	-	2
Shimane	-	20	-	-
Okayama	5	229	-	3
Hiroshima	13	387	-	15
Yamaguchi	5	150	-	11
Tokushima	1	22	-	3
Kagawa	-	42	-	3
Ehime	1	57	-	3
Kochi	4	65	-	2
Fukuoka	36	786	1	15
Saga	5	49	-	1
Nagasaki	10	174	-	5
Kumamoto	4	42	-	-
Oita	7	71	-	3
Miyazaki	1	21	-	-
Kagoshima	-	52	-	3
<hr/>				
TOTAL	333	7,754	11	262
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	21.5	20.0	0.7	0.7
Previous	17.9		0.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

DISEASES	WEEK ENDED			CUMULATIVE NUMBER FOR FIRST 25 WEEKS		
	1950 24 June	1949 18 June	1948 19 June	1950	1949	1948
<u>NUMBER</u>						
SYPHILIS	2588	4036	3965	63524	98964	114165
GONORRHEA	3702	3861	3987	82142	88141	122446
CHANCROID	333	430	558	7754	12227	21738
LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	11	10	13	262	349	381
<u>RATE</u>						
SYPHILIS	166.9	260.2	258.5	163.8	255.2	297.7
GONORRHEA	238.7	248.9	259.9	211.9	227.3	319.3
CHANCROID	21.5	27.7	36.4	20.0	31.5	56.7
LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0

FOOTNOTES:

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague, and there were also no cases of yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, dengue fever, or tsutsugamushi disease.
2. Rates are the numbers of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949, and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the cases or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
FOR THE WEEK ENDED 1 JULY 1950

During the twenty-sixth week, ended 1 July 1950, there were 24,194 cases of the 31 communicable diseases (exclusive of the four venereal diseases) compared with 26,392 cases reported for the same diseases last week. Some corrections were received this week for preceding weeks in the current year. Comparisons with last week are based on corrected totals. Totals for eight diseases (dysentery, scarlet fever, epidemic meningitis, tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, puerperal infection, rabies, and anthrax) were higher this week than in either last week or the twenty-sixth week of last year, while totals for six other diseases (Japanese "B" encephalitis, measles, pneumonia, influenza, trachoma, and infectious diarrhea) were lower currently. No cases of smallpox, cholera, plague, yellow fever, dengue fever or glanders were reported during any of the three weeks. This week's totals for nine diseases fell between those reported for the other two periods. Schistosomiasis and filariasis cases were lower this week than last week, and no cases of tsutsugamushi disease have been reported yet this year.

The number of diphtheria cases increased 8 percent, from 150 last week to 162 currently. The number of deaths (11) remained the same. This week's case figure was nearly 25 percent below those for the corresponding weeks of 1949 (212) and 1948 (213). Eighteen prefectures reported more cases this week than last week, while the same number (18) had fewer, and seven did not change. The three remaining prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Present cases ranged from zero in six prefectures to 17 in Hokkaido. The current and cumulative case rates were 10.4 and 16.1 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.7 and 1.5.

There were 45 percent more cases of dysentery this week (1,871) than in the preceding week (1,286). The number of deaths also increased, from 269 to 361. Cases this week were well over four times the totals recorded for the same periods of last year (445) and 1948 (410). About three-fourths (34) of the prefectures reported increases over last week, 10 had decreases, while the remaining 2 stayed the same. The greatest numeric changes were increases from 75 to 143 in Kanagawa and from 60 to 126 in Aichi. Tokyo-to continued to report the greatest number of cases, with 279 this week or 15 percent of the national total. Bacillary dysentery accounted for 1,862 cases and 360 deaths and amebic dysentery the remaining 9 cases and 1 death. The current and cumulative case rates for all dysentery were 120.6 and 22.3 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 23.3 and 4.2.

Typhoid fever cases numbered 147 this week compared with 138 last week, an increase of 7 percent. The number of deaths, however, decreased from 22 to 14. The present case figure was almost 20 percent lower than in the twenty-sixth week of last year (180) and 35 percent below the figure recorded for the corresponding 1948 period (225). There were 17 prefectures reporting increases over last week, 16 decreases, 7 with the same number both weeks, and 6 with no cases either week. About a sixth of all current cases occurred in Tokyo-to (26) and the remainder in 35 additional prefectures having from one to eight cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 9.5 and 5.4 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.9 and 0.7.

Paratyphoid fever cases increased nearly 30 percent, from 45 to 58. The number of deaths (1) remained the same. The current number of cases was a third below the figure (87) recorded for the same week of last year and more than a fourth below the corresponding 1948 total (79). Eighteen prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. There were increases over last week in 15 prefectures, decreases in 9, and no change in the remaining 4. Over 30 percent of the total cases occurred in Tokyo-to (18), and there were from 1 to 5 cases each in 20 additional prefectures.

No cases of smallpox have been reported since the first week in April and no deaths so far this year. There were also no cases recorded for the twenty-sixth weeks of 1949 and 1948. The cumulative case rate as of 1 July 1950 was less than 0.1.

The numbers of typhus fever cases (1) and deaths (0) have remained the same for three weeks. There were no cases last year at this time, but 6 were recorded for the twenty-sixth week of 1948. The one case this week occurred in Osaka Prefecture.

The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and 2.2 respectively, while the cumulative death rate was 0.1.

The numbers of malaria cases (44) and deaths (2) this week were about the same as last week (43 and 1 respectively). The number of cases this week was approximately a fifth of the totals for the comparable periods of 1949 (210) and 1948 (195). Decreases from last week occurred in 13 prefectures, increases in 11, and no change in 4. No cases have been reported for at least two weeks in the remaining 18 prefectures. Shiga Prefecture reported 19 cases, 43 percent of the total, and there were from one to four cases each in 16 other prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.8 and 1.1 respectively. Corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

There were no Japanese "B" encephalitis cases or deaths reported this week compared with one case and one death last week. There was one case each recorded for both the twenty-sixth week of 1949 and of 1948. The cumulative case and death rates were both less than 0.1.

The number of scarlet fever cases increased 12 percent, from 139 to 156, while deaths decreased from 1 to 0. Present cases were 58 percent above those in the same week of last year (99) and two and a half times the total (62) for the corresponding 1948 period. Cases increased over last week in 20 prefectures, decreased in 14, and remained the same in 3. The 9 remaining prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Osaka Prefecture (32) and Tokyo-to (22) together accounted for about one-third of all cases. In the 29 additional prefectures reporting cases, they numbered from 1 to 14. The current and cumulative case rates were 10.1 and 7.7 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

The number of epidemic meningitis cases increased from 11 to 25, while the number of deaths decreased from 8 to 5. Last year at this time there were 21 cases, and in the same week of 1948 there were 33 cases. There have been no cases for two or more weeks in 30 prefectures, of which two (Nara and Shimane) have reported no cases so far this year. There were increases over last week in 11 prefectures, decreases in 4, and no change in 1. Current cases were reported by 15 prefectures having from one to three each. Current and cumulative case rates were 1.6 and 1.4 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.3 and 0.4.

Measles cases numbered 1,660 this week, 15 percent less than last week (1,954). The present figure was more than 75 percent less than that (6,813) recorded for the twenty-sixth week of last year and 10 percent below the total (1,838) for the same week of 1948. Over half (24) of the prefectures reported decreases from last week, 18 increases, and the remaining 4 the same number both weeks. The most outstanding numeric change was a decrease from 211 to 111 cases in Kagawa Prefecture, while the second largest change was a decrease in Kagoshima Prefecture from 76 to 7. Prefectural case figures ranged from 1 in Shimane and Oita to 143 in Gifu. The current and cumulative case rates were 107.0 and 99.6 respectively.

There was a 15 percent increase in whooping cough cases this week, from 3,100 to 3,564. They were slightly fewer than in the twenty-sixth week of last year (3,618), but almost two and a half times those (1,484) recorded for the same period of 1948. Nearly two-thirds (29) of the prefectures reported increases over last week, while 17 reported decreases. The largest increases were reported by Kagawa (from 54 to 141), Hiroshima (72 to 140), and Fukuoka (94 to 160). Decreases of comparable magnitude were reported by Kagoshima (117 to 17) and Toyama (144 to 77). Tokyo-to reported the largest number of cases this week (278), and the other 45 prefectures had from 10 to 160 each. The current and cumulative case rates were 229.8 and 173.1 respectively.

The number of tuberculosis cases this week (10,534) was slightly higher than those for last week (10,372) or the twenty-sixth week of last year (10,327) and was about a fourth higher than the corresponding 1948 total (8,478). There were increases over last week in 25 prefectures and decreases in 21. Prefectural case figures ranged from 29 to 1,178. Respiratory tuberculosis accounted for 87 percent (9,208) of the total cases this week. The current and cumulative case rates for all forms of tuberculosis were 679.2 and 558.4 respectively.

Pneumonia cases were 7 percent fewer this week (1,905) than last week (2,046). They were 22 percent below those (2,441) recorded for the same week of last year, but nearly 50 percent above the corresponding 1948 total (1,296). Over half (24) of the prefectures reported fewer cases this week than last week, 18 had more, and the remaining 4 did not change. The largest numeric change was a decrease in Kagoshima Prefecture from 107 to 8. Saitama (124) and Hokkaido (119) together accounted for about one-eighth of all cases. In the remaining 44 prefectures numbers varied from 8 to 86. The current and cumulative case rates were 122.8 and 252.3.

There were 8 influenza cases reported this week compared with 18 last week. During the twenty-sixth weeks of last year and 1948 cases numbered 10 and 31 respectively. Over three-fourths (36) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Five reported decreases, four increases, and one no change. Current cases were reported by five prefectures with one or two cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.5 and 46.2 respectively.

Poliomyelitis cases increased more than 20 percent, from 77 last week to 93 currently. They were about 10 percent higher than the total (84) recorded for the twenty-sixth week of last year and about six and a half times the corresponding 1948 figure (14). Prefectures were almost equally divided between those with increases (16), decreases (15), and no change (15). Of the 15 reporting no change, 11 have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Over 30 percent of the total cases were reported by Tokyo-to (18) and Fukuoka (11), and 26 additional prefectures with from one to five cases each accounted for the remainder. The current and cumulative case rates were 6.0 and 2.5 respectively.

The same number of tetanus cases (49) was reported this week as last week. Last year at this time there were 60 cases and in the same week of the previous year 35. Cases increased over last week in 14 prefectures, decreased in 11, and remained the same in 9. The 12 remaining prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Cases were reported this week by 28 prefectures, from one to five each. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.2 and 2.2 respectively.

The number of cases of puerperal infection was somewhat higher this week (24) than last week (22). It was twice the figure for the twenty-sixth week of last year (12) and a third above the corresponding 1948 total (18). No cases have been reported for two or more weeks by 19 prefectures, 10 reported increases, 9 decreases and the remaining 8 no change. Eighteen prefectures with from one to three cases each accounted for the current total. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.5 and 1.1 respectively.

One case of rabies was reported this week compared with none last week or in the twenty-sixth week of last year. There was one case in the corresponding 1948 period. The current case was in Ibaraki, the first to be reported from that prefecture this year. This raises to seven the number of prefectures (all in the Kanto area) which have reported cases of rabies during 1950. The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.1.

One case of anthrax was reported currently, the first since December 1949. There were no cases reported during the twenty-sixth weeks of 1949 or 1948. The case was reported from Tokyo-to. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1 respectively.

Ten cases of leprosy were reported currently compared with six last week. During the twenty-sixth weeks of 1949 and 1948 there were, respectively, 21 and 12 cases. No cases have been reported for two or more weeks by 33 prefectures, of which four (Chiba, Niigata, Toyama, and Hiroshima) have reported no cases this year. Increases from last week occurred in 7 prefectures and decreases in the remaining 6. Mie Prefecture reported 4 cases and six additional prefectures one each. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.6 and 0.8 respectively.

Trachoma cases decreased about 45 percent, from 6,901 to 3,870. They were also about 45 percent below the total (6,963) for the same week of last year and more than 20 percent below the corresponding 1948 total (4,976). Decreases from last week were reported by 25 prefectures and increases by 21. It has been observed that on frequent occasions prefectural totals vary to a considerable extent from week to

week. Because of the chronic nature of trachoma, one does not expect such great changes, and any great fluctuations in the statistics are probably due to the reporting of local surveys. This week's cases ranged from 3 to 322. The current and cumulative case rates were 249.5 and 214.7 respectively.

There were three cases of infectious diarrhea reported this week compared with five last week. There were 6 cases during the twenty-sixth week of last year and 55 during the corresponding 1948 period. Two of the current cases were reported by Okayama and one by Nagasaki Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.2 and 0.1 respectively.

Schistosomiasis cases numbered 7 currently compared with 24 last week. No data are available for 1949 or 1948. Four of the current cases were reported by Yamana-shi Prefecture and one each by Hiroshima, Fukuoka, and Saga Prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.5 and 0.6 respectively.

The number of filariasis cases decreased from four to one. No data are available for 1949 or 1948. The current case was reported by Kagoshima Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.1.

The four venereal diseases accounted for 6,218 cases this week compared with 6,634 last week. Current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases this week were 2,453 and 65,975 respectively; gonorrhea cases, 3,462 and 85,606; chancroid, 294 and 8,048, and lymphogranuloma venereum, 9 and 271. All totals were lower this week than either last week or the corresponding week of last year. Last week there were 2,588 cases of syphilis, 3,702 of gonorrhea, 333 of chancroid, and 11 of lymphogranuloma venereum. In the twenty-sixth week of last year cases of syphilis numbered 3,884, gonorrhea 3,880, chancroid 428, and lymphogranuloma venereum 11. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases as of 1 July 1950 were: syphilis, 158.2 and 163.6 respectively; gonorrhea, 223.2 and 212.3; chancroid, 19.0 and 20.0; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 0.6 and 0.7.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 1 JULY 1950

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	17	-	424	39	62	1	223	20
AOMORI	3	-	152	24	7	1	18	6
IWATE	2	-	170	20	9	9	99	21
MIYAGI	1	-	157	6	4	2	96	17
AKITA	7	1	212	11	17	3	73	23
YAMAGATA	2	-	77	6	25	2	142	24
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	164	17	22	9	209	52
IBARAKI	2	-	85	2	75	22	249	101
TOCHIGI	3	-	107	13	40	11	146	49
GUMMA	1	-	61	4	145	20	718	96
SAITAMA	3	-	*169	12	116	31	580	167
CHIBA	1	-	71	10	88	15	438	89
TOKYO	10	2	403	38	279	47	1704	244
KANAGAWA	1	-	149	15	143	9	504	51
NIIGATA	16	-	241	12	108	7	899	99
TOYAMA	2	-	84	7	9	4	74	16
ISHIKAWA	6	-	134	15	42	5	181	13
FUKUI	-	-	53	4	8	2	24	4
YAMANASHI	-	-	25	3	18	3	59	9
NAGANO	1	-	107	7	17	3	*53	*11
GIFU	1	1	52	10	41	14	*108	35
SHIZUOKA	2	1	104	9	66	18	396	75
AICHI	2	-	167	11	126	33	*381	*103
MIE	5	-	90	9	40	11	118	32
SHIGA	1	-	34	2	3	-	15	-
KYOTO	2	-	107	13	23	1	108	19
OSAKA	7	-	252	37	34	10	197	29
HYOGO	9	1	240	24	16	3	122	36
NARA	-	-	54	5	6	-	11	-
WAKAYAMA	1	1	37	2	5	2	25	9
TOTTORI	-	-	24	4	5	1	15	5
SHIMANE	6	-	126	7	5	1	24	5
OKAYAMA	1	-	69	6	9	3	*35	*17
HIROSHIMA	2	-	177	12	20	7	107	*29
YAMAGUCHI	6	1	178	13	13	3	27	6
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	69	11	4	2	17	6
KAGAWA	2	-	38	2	33	9	47	19
EHIME	-	-	83	12	27	4	75	22
KOCHI	-	-	46	10	5	1	29	9
FUKUOKA	11	1	484	45	47	10	220	36
SAGA	1	-	114	10	4	-	21	3
NAGASAKI	5	-	251	11	23	1	44	1
KUMAMOTO	4	-	103	8	38	6	172	45
OITA	4	1	137	24	7	4	26	12
MIYAZAKI	1	-	220	23	15	5	103	19
KAGOSHIMA	8	1	178	28	22	6	68	26
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TOTAL	162	11	*6,479	613	1,871	361	*9,000	*1,710
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RATE								
Current	10.4	0.7	16.1	1.5	120.6	23.3	22.3	4.2
Previous	9.7	0.7			82.9	17.3		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 1 July 1950

Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	4	-	71	10	4	-	34	7
AOMORI	5	-	40	2	-	-	14	1
IWATE	-	-	26	2	1	-	12	1
MIYAGI	3	-	66	9	-	-	40	1
AKITA	1	-	13	6	1	-	6	1
YAMAGATA	2	-	24	2	-	-	9	1
FUKUSHIMA	4	-	52	3	-	-	7	1
IBARAKI	2	-	35	5	1	-	6	2
TOCHIGI	3	-	22	4	-	-	6	-
GUMMA	2	-	39	3	1	-	24	1
SAITAMA	6	1	116	13	1	-	*26	3
CHIBA	1	2	58	8	-	-	8	-
TOKYO	26	4	348	46	18	-	*144	3
KANAGAWA	8	-	116	9	4	-	24	-
NIIGATA	5	1	81	10	3	-	26	-
TOYAMA	2	1	17	2	2	-	16	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	15	8	-	-	2	1
FUKUI	1	-	17	-	-	-	2	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	5	1	-	-	4	-
NAGANO	2	-	*29	3	-	-	3	1
GIFU	6	1	61	9	2	-	17	1
SHIZUOKA	8	1	66	5	1	-	22	1
AICHI	6	-	86	12	1	-	17	-
MIE	3	1	68	16	1	-	3	-
SHIGA	3	-	22	2	-	-	3	-
KYOTO	4	-	69	9	-	-	6	-
OSAKA	7	-	96	11	5	-	22	1
HYOGO	6	-	*89	8	-	-	11	-
NARA	1	-	43	4	-	-	5	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	20	4	1	-	15	-
TOTTORI	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	3	-	34	4	3	-	4	-
OKAYAMA	2	-	39	8	-	-	4	1
HIROSHIMA	8	-	84	11	4	-	34	3
YAMAGUCHI	3	-	15	2	2	-	6	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	28	7	-	-	26	3
KAGAWA	-	-	1	-	1	-	10	1
EHIME	1	2	10	3	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	3	-	*41	8	-	-	7	-
FUKUOKA	2	-	38	2	1	-	25	-
SAGA	-	-	7	-	-	-	4	-
NAGASAKI	2	-	24	1	-	-	1	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	21	2	-	-	11	-
OITA	-	-	6	2	-	1	1	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	12	1	-	-	5	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
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TOTAL	147	14	*2,177	277	58	1	*672	37
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RATE								
Current	9.5	0.9	5.4	0.7	3.7	0.1	1.7	0.1
Previous	8.9	1.4			2.9	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 1 July 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	2
AP, PRO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	1
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	1
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	1
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	20
KANAGAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	423	23
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	1	-	15	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	3	-	1	-	889	52
RATE								
Current	-	-	0.0	-	0.1	-	2.2	0.1
Previous	-	-			0.1	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 1 July 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	9	1	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	1	-	11	1	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	11	1	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	3	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	30	1	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	1	1	9	2	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	1	-	9	1	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
GIFU	1	-	10	1	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	4	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	19	-	85	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	13	1	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	3	-	31	2	-	-	1	1
SAGA	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	2	-	21	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	2	1	7	1	-	-	1	1
OITA	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	12	5	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	44	2	445	23	-	-	2	2
RATE								
Current	2.8	0.1	1.1	0.1	-	-	0.00	0.00
Previous	2.8	0.1			0.1	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 1 July 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	8	-	135	1	1	1	49	18
AOMORI	3	-	28	-	2	-	16	3
IWATE	-	-	29	1	1	-	9	4
MIYAGI	-	-	37	-	-	1	40	11
AKITA	4	-	34	-	-	-	7	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	19	-	3	1	32	7
FUKUSHIMA	3	-	25	-	1	-	17	6
IBARAKI	8	-	103	-	1	-	13	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	10	-	-	-	9	1
GUNMA	1	-	81	-	-	-	6	-
SAITAMA	5	-	165	1	2	1	12	4
CHIBA	2	-	34	-	-	-	12	4
TOKYO	22	-	607	2	2	-	*100	22
KANAGAWA	6	-	164	-	2	-	25	8
NIIGATA	3	-	24	-	3	-	9	1
TOYAMA	-	-	31	-	-	-	10	1
ISHIKAWA	1	-	10	-	-	-	5	1
FUKUI	-	-	46	-	-	-	1	1
YAMANASHI	1	-	64	-	-	-	5	2
NAGANO	2	-	*184	1	1	-	11	1
GIFU	2	-	72	-	-	-	4	1
SHIZUOKA	2	-	61	1	-	-	10	3
AICHI	6	-	189	2	-	-	11	6
MIE	5	-	55	-	-	-	5	1
SHIGA	14	-	83	-	-	-	8	3
KYOTO	7	-	152	-	1	1	14	6
OSAKA	32	-	319	1	3	-	33	7
HYOGO	3	-	68	-	-	-	5	-
NARA	1	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	13	-	-	-	3	2
TOTTORI	1	-	6	-	-	-	4	1
SHIMANE	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	42	-	-	-	2	-
HIROSHIMA	2	-	52	1	-	-	12	7
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	14	-	-	-	9	3
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-
KAGAWA	1	-	5	-	-	-	3	-
EHIME	-	-	4	-	-	-	5	1
KOCHI	-	-	9	-	-	-	2	1
FUKUOKA	7	-	40	1	1	-	22	5
SAGA	-	-	4	1	-	-	2	1
NAGASAKI	1	-	13	-	-	-	8	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	4	-	-	-	7	4
OITA	-	-	2	-	1	-	4	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	6	-	-	-	4	4
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	5	-	-	-	3	1
TOTAL	156	-	*3,102	13	25	5	*569	156
RATE								
Current	10.1	-	7.7	0.0	1.6	0.3	1.4	0.4
Previous	9.0	0.1			0.7	0.5		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 1 July 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPIING COUGH	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	64	1169	110	1397
AOMORI	29	441	46	688
IWATE	70	755	30	1096
MIYAGI	21	418	52	750
AKITA	20	486	41	745
YAMAGATA	22	188	10	326
FUKUSHIMA	31	1040	85	1671
IBARAKI	21	311	111	2616
TOCHIGI	53	1167	35	730
GUMMA	25	1784	56	1339
SAITAMA	77	3811	113	3715
CHIBA	11	423	50	1053
TOKYO	117	1802	278	5322
KANAGAWA	46	974	111	2758
NIIGATA	37	536	96	1630
TOYAMA	2	165	77	3155
ISHIKAWA	6	51	41	817
FUKUI	45	730	30	725
YAMANASHI	13	245	31	843
NAGANO	76	1849	131	1742
GIFU	143	2002	62	758
SHIZUOKA	51	1719	125	3063
AICHI	58	3512	83	1735
MIE	13	292	73	1713
SHIGA	4	188	141	1194
KYOTO	6	66	67	1591
OSAKA	18	230	108	2383
HYOGO	49	694	112	2378
NARA	14	62	15	283
WAKAYAMA	5	117	61	*1368
TOTTORI	5	15	30	411
SHIMANE	1	17	46	693
OKAYAMA	74	1231	76	817
HIROSHIMA	67	1721	140	2150
YAMAGUCHI	11	88	39	655
TOKUSHIMA	29	1551	34	981
KAGAWA	111	2244	141	981
EHIME	71	1878	79	1719
KOCHI	37	1220	35	814
FUKUOKA	64	877	160	3382
SAGA	14	192	56	825
NAGASAKI	8	541	58	1466
KUMAMOTO	7	317	95	2148
OITA	1	55	73	964
MIYAZAKI	6	329	104	1434
KAGOSHIMA	7	663	17	769
TOTAL	1,660	40,166	3,564	*69,793
RATE				
Current	107.0	99.6	229.8	173.1
Previous	126.0		199.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 1 July 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS		PNEUMONIA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	873	18721	119	5501
AOMORI	243	4117	55	1810
IWATE	284	4760	72	2488
MIYAGI	126	4730	23	2247
AKITA	111	3531	28	1652
YAMAGATA	169	3041	33	1525
FUKUSHIMA	166	3989	53	2860
IBARAKI	157	2925	44	2625
TOCHIGI	116	1939	41	2219
GUMMA	148	3458	46	3886
SAITAMA	328	6383	124	6843
CHIBA	246	4109	13	1503
TOKYO	1178	24912	54	3940
KANAGAWA	270	6962	40	2746
NIIGATA	161	4396	56	3058
TOYAMA	132	4443	45	3491
ISHIKAWA	197	3478	20	1134
FUKUI	108	2433	18	1326
YAMANASHI	53	1247	15	1014
NAGANO	219	5402	75	4400
GIFU	197	3673	56	2147
SHIZUOKA	207	4359	36	2462
AICHI	442	10970	86	4462
MIE	160	3984	23	1790
SHIGA	127	2091	28	1387
KYOTO	305	6035	17	1205
OSAKA	447	11840	27	1870
HYOGO	399	8448	45	2172
NARA	38	1048	10	554
WAKAYAMA	111	*2076	15	964
TOTTORI	76	1582	14	655
SHIMANE	140	2386	23	1045
OKAYAMA	194	4740	53	2455
HIROSHIMA	334	6246	49	2740
YAMAGUCHI	184	3810	19	1033
TOKUSHIMA	44	1365	13	1104
KAGAWA	169	2028	77	1636
EHIME	193	3171	52	2882
KOCHI	62	1518	23	929
FUKUOKA	465	9957	46	3193
SAGA	133	2605	39	1127
NAGASAKI	159	3703	22	1508
KUMAMOTO	160	3285	61	2252
OITA	269	2851	43	1093
MIYAZAKI	205	3262	46	1590
KAGOSHIMA	29	3172	8	1197
<hr/>				
TOTAL	10,534	*225,181	1,905	101,720
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	679.2	558.4	122.8	252.3
Previous	668.8		131.9	

See footnotes at end of table..

Weekly Report - 1 July 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	INFLUENZA		POLIO MYELITIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	821	5	55
AOMORI	-	-	1	11
IWATE	-	-	-	10
MIYAGI	-	6	1	47
AKITA	-	1149	-	6
YAMAGATA	-	32	1	11
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	4	33
IBARAKI	2	1160	1	18
TOCHIGI	-	27	-	4
GUMMA	-	398	1	30
SAITAMA	-	283	4	28
CHIBA	-	213	-	4
TOKYO	-	358	18	118
KANAGAWA	-	287	5	24
NIIGATA	-	779	1	12
TOYAMA	-	195	2	13
ISHIKAWA	2	96	-	11
FUKUI	-	567	-	5
YAMANASHI	-	263	4	12
NAGANO	-	173	4	23
GIFU	-	2368	-	6
SHIZUOKA	-	463	-	43
AICHI	2	1301	5	25
MIE	1	630	2	23
SHIGA	-	227	-	-
KYOTO	-	1122	-	7
OSAKA	-	395	3	28
HYOGO	-	1382	3	24
NARA	-	433	-	8
WAKAYAMA	-	259	-	2
TOTTORI	-	111	-	7
SHIMANE	-	618	-	5
OKAYAMA	-	425	1	25
HIROSHIMA	-	156	-	10
YAMAGUCHI	-	99	4	8
TOKUSHIMA	-	105	-	10
KAGAWA	-	95	-	7
EHIME	-	152	5	29
KOCHI	-	6	1	14
FUKUOKA	-	697	11	70
SAGA	-	118	1	10
NAGASAKI	1	157	2	7
KUMAMOTO	-	5	1	22
OITA	-	411	1	48
MIYAZAKI	-	70	1	80
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	6
TOTAL	8	18,612	93	999
RATE				
Current	0.5	46.2	6.0	2.5
Previous	1.2		5.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 1 July 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	TETANUS		PUERPERAL INFECTION	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	19	-	33
AOMORI	1	12	-	12
IWATE	-	5	1	9
MIYAGI	-	12	-	8
AKITA	-	8	-	23
YAMAGATA	-	7	-	9
FUKUSHIMA	1	22	1	8
IBARAKI	5	51	-	9
TOCHIGI	2	25	-	7
GUMMA	4	42	1	14
SAITAMA	3	29	2	37
CHIBA	3	40	-	2
TOKYO	2	38	-	8
KANAGAWA	4	24	1	5
NIIGATA	1	11	-	9
TOYAMA	-	8	1	28
ISHIKAWA	1	10	1	5
FUKUI	-	2	-	9
YAMANASHI	-	11	-	9
NAGANO	-	26	1	15
GIFU	1	15	-	8
SHIZUOKA	2	26	-	13
AICHI	2	38	2	17
MIE	-	14	-	5
SHIGA	-	7	-	7
KYOTO	1	13	1	6
OSAKA	1	25	-	8
HYOGO	1	14	1	10
NARA	-	13	-	2
WAKAYAMA	1	9	-	1
TOTTORI	1	10	-	6
SHIMANE	1	14	-	6
OKAYAMA	-	21	1	9
HIROSHIMA	-	16	1	12
YAMAGUCHI	1	21	-	3
TOKUSHIMA	1	14	-	8
KAGAWA	2	16	3	3
EHIME	2	25	1	5
KOCHI	-	20	-	3
FUKUOKA	-	47	1	19
SAGA	1	12	-	4
NAGASAKI	-	11	-	5
KUMAMOTO	2	25	3	15
OITA	1	18	-	3
MIYAZAKI	-	32	-	11
KAGOSHIMA	1	25	1	5
TOTAL	49	903	24	453
RATE				
Current	3.2	2.2	1.5	1.1
Previous	3.2		1.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 1 July 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	RABIES		ANTHRAX		LEPROSY	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	6
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	6
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	8
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	12
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	9
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	4
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	1	11
IBARAKI	1	1	-	-	-	1
TOCHIGI	-	3	-	-	-	9
GUMMA	-	9	-	-	-	33
SAITAMA	-	4	-	-	-	2
CHIBA	-	7	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	3	1	1	-	20
KANAGAWA	-	4	-	-	-	2
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	1
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	2
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	6
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	3
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	7
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	13
AICHI	-	-	-	-	1	19
MIE	-	-	-	-	4	7
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	1	3
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	9
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	7
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	5
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	4
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	3
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	3
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	2
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	1	9
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	1	6
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	8
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	3
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	3
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	2
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	1	25
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	2
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	6
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	9
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	8
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	11
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	4
TOTAL	1	31	1	1	10	313
RATE						
Current	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.00	0.6	0.8
Previous	-	-	-	-	0.4	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 1 July 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	TRACHOMA		INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	161	4782	-	8
AOMORI	95	2703	-	-
IWATE	301	3769	-	-
MIYAGI	85	2390	-	1
AKITA	24	4368	-	-
YAMAGATA	29	1533	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	52	1205	-	-
IBARAKI	107	2174	-	-
TOCHIGI	40	1314	-	-
GUMMA	322	4947	-	-
SAITAMA	225	2910	-	-
CHIBA	135	1787	-	-
TOKYO	199	3623	-	-
KANAGAWA	105	3485	-	-
NIIGATA	51	798	-	2
TOYAMA	18	973	-	-
ISHIKAWA	79	642	-	-
FUKUI	40	727	-	-
YAMANASHI	18	640	-	-
NAGANO	28	943	-	-
GIFU	25	909	-	-
SHIZUOKA	39	1771	-	-
AICHI	261	5864	-	23
MIE	26	965	-	-
SHIGA	15	487	-	-
KYOTO	117	772	-	-
OSAKA	129	3583	-	-
HYOGO	238	5538	-	-
NARA	9	513	-	-
WAKAYAMA	67	*1220	-	-
TOTTORI	8	296	-	-
SHIMANE	4	279	-	3
OKAYAMA	78	1457	2	7
HIROSHIMA	55	2783	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	11	389	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	38	1216	-	-
KAGAWA	100	1106	-	1
EHIME	104	944	-	-
KOCHI	59	354	-	-
FUKUOKA	137	3973	-	-
SAGA	29	550	-	-
NAGASAKI	38	1966	1	1
KUMAMOTO	24	927	-	-
OITA	12	1008	-	-
MIYAZAKI	130	776	-	3
KAGOSHIMA	3	1236	-	-
<hr/>				
TOTAL	3,870	*86,595	3	49
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	249.5	214.7	0.2	0.1
Previous	445.0		0.3	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 1 July 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCHISTOSOMIASIS		FILARIASIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	1
IBARAKI	-	1	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	1
CHIBA	-	1	-	1
TOKYO	-	1	-	1
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	4	181	-	4
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	2
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	2
HYOGO	-	-	-	1
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	3
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	1
HIROSHIMA	1	14	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	3
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	1	35	-	2
SAGA	1	3	-	1
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	6
OITA	-	-	-	2
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	8
KAGOSHIMA	-	1	1	7
TOTAL	7	237	1	48
RATE				
Current	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1
Previous	1.5		0.3	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 26 Weeks		
	1 July 1950	25 June 1949	26 June 1948	1950	1949	1948
Cases						
Diphtheria	162	212	213	6479	8423	9125
Dysentery	1871	445	410	9000	2670	2555
Typhoid Fever	147	180	225	2177	2434	3469
Paratyphoid Fever	58	87	79	672	926	1181
Smallpox	-	-	-	3	114	15
Typhus Fever	1	-	6	889	85	393
Malaria	44	210	195	445	1570	2089
Japanese "B"	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	1	1	2	3	4
Scarlet Fever	156	99	62	3102	2562	1464
Epidemic Meningitis	25	21	33	569	782	1183
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	1660	6813	1838	40166	127404	33191
Whooping Cough	3564	3618	1484	69793	47184	22690
Tuberculosis	10534	10327	8478	225181	226182	182299
Pneumonia	1905	2441	1296	101720	91520	85878
Influenza	8	10	31	18612	1677	2273
Poliomyelitis	93	84	14	999	863	226
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	49	60	35	903	984	903
Puerperal Infection	24	12	18	453	497	536
Rabies	1	-	1	31	25	21
Anthrax	1	-	-	1	3	2
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	2
Leprosy	10	21	12	313	416	369
Trachoma	3870	6963	4976	86595	96359	82148
Infectious Diarrhea	3	6	55	49	455	NA
Dengue Fever	-	1	-	-	4	1
Tsutsugamushi disease	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	7	NA	NA	237	NA	NA
Filariasis	1	NA	NA	48	NA	NA
Deaths						
Diphtheria	11	17	14	613	876	861
Dysentery	361	132	70	1710	703	569
Typhoid Fever	14	11	19	277	299	418
Paratyphoid Fever	1	4	3	37	34	60
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	11	-
Typhus Fever	-	-	-	52	5	26
Malaria	2	1	-	23	26	16
Japanese "B"	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	1	2	1	2
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	13	36	18
Epidemic Meningitis	5	16	9	156	219	297
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates		
	1 July 1950	25 June 1949	26 June 1948	for First 26 Weeks		
				1950	1949	1948
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	10.4	13.7	13.9	16.1	20.9	22.9
Dysentery	120.6	23.7	26.7	22.3	6.6	6.4
Typhoid Fever	9.5	11.6	14.7	5.4	6.0	8.7
Paratyphoid Fever	3.7	5.6	5.2	1.7	2.3	3.0
Smallpox	-	-	-	0.0	0.3	0.0
Typhus Fever	0.1	-	0.4	2.2	0.2	1.0
Malaria	2.8	13.5	12.7	1.1	3.9	5.2
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	0.1	0.1	0.00	0.0	0.0
Scarlet Fever	10.1	6.4	4.0	7.7	6.4	3.7
Epidemic Meningitis	1.6	1.4	2.2	1.4	1.9	3.0
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	107.0	439.3	119.8	99.6	315.9	95.8
Whooping Cough	229.8	233.3	96.7	173.1	117.0	56.9
Tuberculosis	679.2	665.9	552.7	558.4	560.9	457.1
Pneumonia	122.8	157.4	84.5	252.3	227.0	215.3
Influenza	0.5	0.6	2.0	46.2	4.2	5.7
Poliomyelitis	6.0	5.4	0.9	2.5	2.1	0.6
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	3.2	3.9	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3
Puerperal Infection	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3
Rabies	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Anthrax	0.1	-	-	0.00	0.0	0.0
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Leprosy	0.6	1.4	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9
Trachoma	249.5	449.0	324.4	214.7	239.0	206.0
Infectious Diarrhea	0.2	0.4	3.6	0.1	1.1	NA
Dengue Fever	-	0.1	-	-	0.0	0.00
Tsutsugamushi Disease	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	0.5	NA	NA	0.6	NA	NA
Filariasis	0.1	NA	NA	0.1	NA	NA
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.5	2.2	2.2
Dysentery	23.3	8.5	4.6	4.2	1.7	1.4
Typhoid Fever	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.0
Paratyphoid Fever	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	0.0	-
Typhus Fever	-	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.1
Malaria	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.0
Japanese "B" Encephalitis	-	-	0.1	0.00	0.00	0.0
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.0
Epidemic Meningitis	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 1 July 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS		GONORRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
Hokkaido	199	3622	266	5269
Aomori	25	768	44	902
Iwate	32	638	26	443
Miyagi	53	980	40	1030
Akita	40	677	22	377
Yamagata	45	944	47	623
Fukushima	30	949	45	1108
Ibaraki	55	824	35	640
Tochigi	29	1018	28	1025
Gumma	48	965	47	905
Saitama	32	1213	57	1194
Chiba	12	1218	31	1144
Tokyo	156	*3682	391	*7504
Kanagawa	99	4205	198	9489
Niigata	47	1135	35	571
Toyama	36	827	72	1021
Ishikawa	17	645	23	865
Fukui	19	597	18	794
Yamanashi	9	362	10	272
Nagano	38	1008	42	982
Gifu	43	737	42	1499
Shizuoka	57	1475	72	1748
Aichi	75	2600	124	3163
Mie	41	1053	61	876
Shiga	24	529	44	707
Kyoto	72	1913	134	2518
Osaka	160	4946	128	3183
Hyogo	90	3110	86	3302
Nara	12	549	18	904
Wakayama	36	1026	71	1371
Tottori	8	565	13	610
Shimane	9	290	18	284
Okayama	52	1257	85	1493
Hiroshima	65	1971	118	4168
Yamaguchi	154	1993	147	3283
Tokushima	4	423	7	276
Kagawa	38	588	34	529
Ehime	39	767	28	691
Kochi	16	599	33	679
Fukuoka	206	6395	329	10628
Saga	33	899	34	1118
Nagasaki	54	2753	61	2180
Kumamoto	36	1044	76	1212
Oita	30	834	51	1041
Miyazaki	35	676	75	820
Kagoshima	43	706	96	1165
TOTAL	2453	*65975	3462	*85606
RATE				
Current	158.2	163.6	223.2	212.3
Previous	166.9		238.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 1 July 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
Hokkaido	13	364	-	4
Aomori	1	37	-	-
Iwate	1	18	1	1
Miyagi	-	53	-	-
Akita	-	17	-	1
Yamagata	1	27	-	-
Fukushima	2	54	-	1
Ibaraki	7	94	-	-
Tochigi	2	51	-	-
Gumma	7	80	-	4
Saitama	4	79	-	2
Chiba	-	114	-	1
Tokyo	25	692	1	25
Kanagawa	28	903	1	22
Niigata	2	39	-	3
Toyama	4	93	1	2
Ishikawa	1	97	1	11
Fukui	1	47	-	3
Yamanashi	-	28	-	1
Nagano	2	35	-	1
Gifu	7	241	-	2
Shizuoka	2	120	-	5
Aichi	6	239	-	7
Mie	2	103	-	4
Shiga	9	162	-	4
Kyoto	32	528	2	38
Osaka	33	669	1	30
Hyogo	9	412	1	21
Nara	2	193	-	2
Wakayama	3	159	-	7
Tottori	5	50	-	2
Shimane	1	21	-	-
Okayama	8	237	-	3
Hiroshima	3	390	-	15
Yamaguchi	10	160	-	11
Tokushima	-	22	-	3
Kagawa	11	53	-	3
Ehime	3	60	-	3
Kochi	6	71	-	2
Fukuoka	26	812	-	15
Saga	-	49	-	1
Nagasaki	2	176	-	5
Kumamoto	4	46	-	-
Oita	5	76	-	3
Miyazaki	1	22	-	-
Kagoshima	3	55	-	3
<hr/>				
TOTAL	294	8048	9	271
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	19.0	20.0	0.6	0.7
Previous	21.5		0.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES
OF VENERAL DISEASES IN JAPAN
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS
1948, 1949, AND 1950

DISEASES	WEEK ENDED			CUMULATIVE NUMBER FOR THE FIRST 26 WEEKS		
	1950 1 July	1949 25 June	1948 26 June	1950	1949	1948
<u>NUMBER</u>						
SYPHILIS	2453	3884	3953	65975	102848	118118
GONORRHEA	3462	3880	3972	85606	92021	126418
CHANCROID	294	428	514	8048	12655	22252
LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	9	11	17	271	360	398
<u>RATE</u>						
SYPHILIS	158.2	250.4	257.7	163.6	255.1	296.2
GONORRHEA	223.2	250.2	259.0	212.3	228.2	317.0
CHANCROID	19.0	27.6	33.5	20.0	31.4	55.8
LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.0

FOOTNOTES:

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague, and there were also no cases of yellow fever, glanders, dengue fever, or tsutsu-gamushi disease.
2. Rates are the numbers of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949, and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

